THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. [FORWARD.] $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 22. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1851. NUMBER 23.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2 00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1 50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year. $3 00
One square " " 10,00
do. do. six months, 6,00
do. do. three months, 3,00

Thansent advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till ordbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. H. KNOWLTON,
Watchmaker and Repairer, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses and other Fancy Goods. Store one door west of the Reed House. 17

ARBUCKLE & KEPLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. No 3, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

A. M. JUDSON,
Attorney at Law.—Office at present in the Chronicle Office, in Wright's Block.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Attorney at Law.—Office over Williams' & Wright's Banking Establishment; entrance first door west, on the Public Square

COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors of all kinds, Crockery Nails, &c., one door south of Smith Jackson's store, French Street, Erie, Pa.
J. Compton. H. B. Haverstick

G. ANDRE,
Agent of J. Andre Offenbach—Depot of Foreign MUSIC and musical Merchandize, wholesale and retail, No. 19, So. 5th St. ab. Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

DR. C. BRANDES,
Physician and Surgeon—Office corner of State and Seventh Streets; Residence on Eighth Street, between French and Holland, Erie, Pa.

T. W. MOORE,
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., One Door below Loomis & Co's State street, Erie.

M. SANFORD & CO.,
Dealers in Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, &c. Sight Exchange on the principal cities constantly for sale. Office in Beatty's Block, Public Square, Erie.

T. HERON STUART,
Surgeon and Physician—Office, corner of French and Fifth streets, over Moses Koch's store. Residence on Fourth street, one door east of the old Apothecary Hall.

R. T. STERRETT & SONS,
Has constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Liquors, Ship Chandlery, Provisions, Produce, &c., &c.; and sells Wholesale or Retail as cheap as the cheapest. No 14, Chesapeake Erie.

WM. S. LANE.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Revolutionary, army and Navy Pensions, Bounty Lands and claims for extra-pay, and all other business entrusted to me shall receive prompt and faithful attention.
Office in Wright's Block on State street, over J. H. Fullerton's store. Erie Oct. 19.

LAIRD & RUST,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Liquors, Flour, Fish, Salt &c., No. 1, Wright's Block corner of Fith and State Streets.
Wilson Laird. Lucian Rust.

GALEN B. KEENE,
Fashionable Tailor, rooms over the store of Smith Jackson, Cheap Side. CUTTING done on short notice.

OLIVER SPAFFORD,
Bookseller and Stationer, and Manufacturer of Blank Books and Writing Ink, corner of the Diamond and Sixth street.

J. B. NICKLIN,
Special and general Agency and Commission business, Franklin, Pa.

RUFUS REED,
Dealer in English, German and American Hardware and Cutlery. Also, Nails, Anvils, Vices, Iron and Steel No. 3 Reed House; Erie, Pa.

W. J. F. LIDDLE & Co.
Blacksmiths, Carriage and Wagon Builders, State Street, between seventh & Eighth, Erie.

L. STRONG, M. D.
Office, one Door west of C. B. Wright's store, up stairs.

DOCT. J. L. STEWART,
Office with Doct. A. Ikese, Seventh near Sassafras street. Residence, on Sassafras, one door north of Seventh st.

C. SIEGEL,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Fruit, &c., &c. Corner of French and Fifth Streets, opposite the Farmers' Hotel, Erie.

JOHN McCANN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Groceries, Crockery Glassware, Iron, Nails, &c., Cheap Side, Erie, Pa.
☞ The highest price paid for Country Produce. ☜

J. GOALDING.
Merchant Tailor, and Habit Maker.—Store, No. 5 Reed's Block, (opposite the Bonnell Block) State Street, Erie.

J. W. WETMORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—In Walker's Office, on Seventh Street, Erie, Pa

HENRY CADWELL,
Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Stores State Street, four doors, below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.
Also—Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

S. MERVIN SMITH,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace and Agent for the Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company—Office 3 doors west of Wrights store, Erie, Pa.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 3 Wrights Block, State street, Erie.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, Williams' Block, corner of State-st., and Public Suare.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
Attornets at Law—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 114, Cheapside, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

EDWIN J. KELSO & CO.
General Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,
General Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. Loomis. T. M. Avery

CARTER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed Houses, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
Fashionable Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c., &c., No. 3, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Keebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

S. DICKERSON,
Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 3, Reed House, Erie.

POWDER.—104 Kegs Rifle, Deer and Blasting Powder, just received and for sale by the keg or less quantity, by
Erie, July 26. R. T. Sterrett & Sons.

Select Poetry.

SONG OF THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

BY C. WICOFF.

Oh, bear me forth to each distant land,
And the scenes that ye so deplore—
The midnight blaze, the incendiary's brand
Shall ravage the world no more.
Where your burning palaces light the skies
Like a signal of doom and death,
The flame that your utmost strength defies,
I'll quench with a single breath.

No more shall an Illium in ashes lay,
Or the walls of Moscow glow,
Where captive armies are led away,
Or buried in Polar snow.
By the power that dwells in my vieu less arm,
I'll render your race secure
From this wild destruction and wild alarm,
While the universe shall endure.

How oft from my home in the silent deep,
Where the sun no radience flings,
Where the grim and terrible earthquakes sleep
In the night of my sable wings,
Have I marked the efforts ye vainly made.
When the hosts of the fire-fiend came
With his marshalled columns of smoke arrayed,
And his banners of burning flame.

How oft have I seen your peaceful homes,
With the hues of the evening red—
The morning came, and a hundred domes
With the dreams of the night were fled.
The blackened ruins remained to tell
Where your costly halls had stood,
And the piercing storms of the winter fell
On a shelterless multitude.

A ship I saw on the heaving main,
She had baffled the howling storm,
She had 'scaped the fearful hurricane
That grappled her noble form;
With a tranquil sea and a favoring gale,
With her helm in a trusty hand,
She bore away 'neath a press of sail,
For the shores of her native land.

But sudden a dark and fearful wreath
O'er her flying taffarel curled,
And the flames leaped up from the hold beneath,
Like fiends from the penal world.
Her glowing canvass strewed the blast,
Like the trail of malignant stars;
And the light, far over the ocean cast,
Was the blaze of her burning spars.

But the day of that triumph, at last, is here,
Which so long I have sighed to hail;
And never again on this lovely sphere,
Shall the blight of this fiend prevail,
The breath of my power the world shall free—
The flames shall destroy no more;
For I will be master of every sea,
And the guardian of every shore.

The hand of Science, that called me forth,
My sceptre shall now obey;
From the curse of this ruin I'll shield the earth,
Till the planets themselves decay;
Till the solemn end of that final day,
When the stars from heaven shall fall,
And I myself shall be swept away
In the fire that consumeth all.

Then bear me forth to each distant land,
And the scenes that ye so deplore—
The midnight blaze—the incendiary brand—
Shall ravage the world no more.
When your burning palaces light the skies,
Like a signal of doom and dead,
The flame that your utmost strength defies,
I'll quench with a single breath.

New York Times.

Choice Miscellany.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

Famine was rioting in the streets of Paris. All industry was at an end. The poor, unemployed, were perishing. The rich were gathering the wrecks of their estates, and flying from France. There was no law but such as was proclaimed by the thunders of Napoleon's batteries. The National Guard he immediately reorganized, and soon efficient order was established. Napoleon was incessantly occupied in visiting all parts of the city, and words of kindness and sympathy with suffering he combined *with the strong and inexorable arm of military rule.* More than a hundred families, save the Duchess of Abrantes, were saved from perishing by his personal exertions. He himself climbed to the garrets of penury, and penetrated the cellars of want and woe, and, with a moistened eye, gazed upon the scene of fearful wretchedness with which Paris was filled. He caused wood and bread to be distributed to the poor, and, totally *regardless of ease* or self-indulgence, did everything in his power to alleviate suffering.

One day when alighting from his carriage to dine at Madame Permon's, he was addressed by a woman who held a dead infant in her arms. Grief and hunger had dried up the fountains of life in her bosom, and her unweaned child had perished of starvation. Her husband was dead, and five children were mourning for food at home. "If I cannot obtain relief," said the famished mother, "I must take my remaining five children, and drown myself with them." Napoleon questioned her very minutely, ascertained her place of residence, and giving her some money to meet her immediate wants, entered the house and sat down with the guests at the brilliant entertainment. He was, however, so deeply impressed with the scene of wretchedness which he had just witnessed, that he could not obliterate it from his mind, and all were struck with his absent manner and the sadness of his countenance. Immediately after dinner he took measures to ascertain the truth of the statements which the poor woman had made to him, and finding all her assertions verified, he took the family immediately under his protection. He obtained employment for the girls in needlework among his friends, and the family ever expressed the most profound gratitude to their preserver. *It was by the unceasing exhibition of such traits of character,* that Napoleon entwined around him the hearts of the French people.

There was at this time in Paris, a lady who was rendered quite prominent in society by her social attractions, her personal loveliness, and her elevated rank. She was a widow, twenty-eight years of age. Her husband, the Viscount Beauharnais, had recently perished on the scaffold, an illustrious victim of revolutionary fury. Josephine Tascher Beauharnais, who subsequently became the world-renowned bride of Napoleon, was born on the island of Martinique, in the West Indies. When almost a child she was married to the Viscount Beauharnais, who had visited the island on business, and was captivated by the loveliness of the fair young Creole. Upon entering Paris she was immediately introduced to all the splendors of the court of Marie Antoinette. The revolutionary storm soon burst upon her dwelling with merciless fury. She experienced the most afflictive reverses of friendlessness, bereavement, imprisonment, and penury. The storm had, however, passed over her, and she was left a widow, with two children, Eugene and Hortense. From the wreck of her fortune she had saved an ample competence, and was surrounded by influential and admiring friends.

Napoleon, in obedience to the orders of the Convention, to prevent the possibility of another outbreak of lawless violence, had proceeded to the disarming of the populace of Paris. In the performance of this duty the sword of M. Beauharnais was taken. A few days afterwards Eugene, a very intelligent and graceful child, twelve years of age, obtained access to Napoleon, and, *with most engaging artlessness* and depth of emotion, implored that the sword of his father might be restored to him. Napoleon had no heart to deny such a request. He sent for the sword, and, speaking with kind words of commendation, presented it with his own hand to Eugene. The grateful boy burst into tears, and, unable to articulate a word, pressed the sword to his bosom, bowed in silence and retired. Napoleon was much interested in this exhibition of filial love, and his thoughts were immediately directed to the mother who had formed the character of such a child. Josephine, whose whole soul was absorbed in love for her children, was so grateful for the kindness with which the distinguished young general had treated her fatherless Eugene, that she called, in her carriage, the next day, to express to him a mother's thanks. She was dressed in deep mourning. Her peculiarly musical voice was tremulous with emotion. The fervor and the delicacy of her maternal love, and the perfect grace of manner and of language with which she discharged her mission, excited the admiration of Napoleon. He soon called upon her. The acquaintance soon ripened into an unusually strong and ardent affection.

Josephine was two years older than Napoleon, but her features had resisted the encroachments of time, and her cheerfulness and vivacity invested her with all the charms of early youth. Barras, now one of the five Directors who had been established in power by the guns of Napoleon, was a very ardent friend of Josephine. He warmly advocated the contemplated connection, deeming it mutually advantageous. Napoleon would greatly increase his influence by an alliance with one occupying so high a position in society, and surrounded by friends so influential. And Barras *clearly foretold* that the energetic young general possessed genius which would insure distinction. Josephine thus speaks in a letter to a friend, of her feelings in view of the proposed marriage:

"I am urged to marry again. My friends counsel the measure, my aunt almost lays her injunction to the same effect, and my children entreat my compliance. You have met General Bonaparte at my house. He it is who would supply a father's place to the orphans of Alexander Beauharnais, and a husband to his widow. I admire the general's courage, the *extent of his information,* for on all subjects he talks equally well, and the quickness of his judgment, which enables him to seize the thoughts of others almost before they are expressed. But I confess I shrink from the despotism he seems desirous of exercising over all who approach him. His searching glance has something singular and inexplicable, which imposes even upon our Directors; judge if it may not intimidate a woman.

"Barras gives assurance that if I marry the General, he will secure his appointment to the command of the army of Italy. Yesterday Bonaparte, speaking of this favor, said to me, 'Think they, then, that *I* have need of *their* protection to arrive at power? Egregious mistake! They will all be but too happy, one day, should I condescend to grant them fame.'

"What think you of this self-confidence? Is it not a proof of excess of vanity? A general of brigade protect the heads of government! That truly is an event highly probable! I know not how it is, but sometimes this waywardness gains upon me to such a degree, that almost I believe possible whatever this singular man may take into his head to attempt. And with his imagination, who can calculate what he *will not undertake.*"

Though the passion with which Josephine had inspired Napoleon was ardent and impetuous in the highest degree, it interfered not in the least with his plans of towering ambition. During the day he was vigorously employed in his professional duties, and in persevering study. But each evening found him at the mansion of Josephine, where he met, and dazzled by his commanding genius and brilliant conversational powers, the most distinguished, and most influential men of the metropolis. In these *social entertainments,* Josephine testified that Napoleon possessed unlimited powers of fascination, whenever he saw fit to employ them. His acquaintance and his influence was thus extended among those who would be most available in the furtherance of his plans. On the 6th of March, 1796, Napoleon and Josephine were married, Napoleon being then twenty-five years of age. It was a union of very sincere affection on both sides. It cannot be doubted, that next to ambition, Josephine was to Napoleon the dearest object of his admiration and homage. Marriage had then ceased to be regarded in infidel France as a religious rite. It was a mere partnership, which any persons could form or dissolve at pleasure. The revolutionary tribunals had closed the churches, banished the clergy, and dethroned God. The parties contemplating marriage simply recorded their intention in the State register of Paris, with two or three friends to sign the record as witnesses. By this simple ceremony Napoleon was united to Josephine. But neither of the parties approved of this mercantile aspect of a transaction so sacred. They were both, in natural disposition, serious, thoughtful, and prone to look to the guidance of a power higher than that of man. Surrounded by infidelity, and by that vice with which public infidelity is invariably accompanied, they both instinctively reverenced all that is grand and imposing in the revelations of Christianity.

When Napoleon was crowned Emperor, he was privately married again by Cardinal Fesche, in accordance with the forms of the church, which the Emperor had re-established. "Josephine," said Napoleon, "was truly a most lovely woman; refined, affable and charming. She was the goddess of the toilet. All the fashions originated with her. Everything she put on appeared elegant. She was so kind, so humane—she was the most graceful lady, and the best woman in France. I never saw her act inelegantly during the whole time we lived together. She possessed a perfect knowledge of the different shades of my character, and evinced the most exquisite tact in turning this knowledge to the best account. For example, she never solicited any favor for Eugene, or thanked me for any I conferred upon him. She never showed any additional complaisance or assiduity when he was receiving from me the greatest honors. Her grand aim was to assume that all this was my affair, that Eugene was *our* son, not hers. Doubtless she entertained the idea that I would adopt Eugene as my successor."

Again, he said of Josephine, "we lived together like honest citizens, in our mutual relations, and always retired together till 1805, a period in which political events obliged me to change my habits, and to add the labors of the night to those of the day. This regularity is the best guarantee *for a good establishment.* It ensures the respectability of the wife, the dependance of the husband, and maintains intimacy of feelings and good morals. If this is not the case, the smallest circumstances make people forget each other. A son by Josephine would have rendered me happy, and would have secured the reign of my dynasty. The French would have loved him very much better than they could love the son of Maria Louisa; and I never would have put my feet on that abyss covered with flowers, which was my ruin. Let no one after this rely upon the wisdom of human combinations. Let no one venture to pronounce, before its close, upon the happiness or misery of life. My Josephine had the instinct of the future when she became *terrified* at her own sterility. She knew well that a marriage is only real when there is offspring; and in proportion as fortune smiled her anxiety increased. I was the object of her deepest attachment. If I went into my carriage at midnight, there, to my surprise, I found her, seated before me, awaiting my arrival. If I attempted to dissuade her from accompanying me, she had so many good and *affectionate reasons* to urge, that it was almost always necessary to yield. In a word she always proved to me a happy and affectionate wife, and I have preserved the tenderest recollections of her.

"Political motives indeed me to divorce Josephine, whom I most tenderly loved. She, poor woman, fortunately for herself, died in time to prevent her from witnessing the last of my misfortunes. After her forcible separation from me, she avowed, in most feeling terms, her ardent desire to share with me my exile, and extolled, with many tears, both myself and my conduct to her. The English have represented me as a monster of cruelty. Is this the result of the conduct of a merciless, unfeeling tyrant? A man is known by his treatment of his wife, of his family, and of those under him."

Just before his marriage, Napoleon received the appointment, to him most gratifying, of Commander-in-Chief of the army of Italy. His predecessor had been displaced in consequence of excessive intemperance. Napoleon was but twenty-five years old when placed in this responsible post. "You are rather young," said one of the Directors, "to assume responsibilities so weighty, and to take the command over veteran generals." "In one year," Napoleon replied, "I shall be either old or dead." "We can place you in the command of men alone," said Carnot, "for the troops are destitute of everything, and we can furnish you with no money to provide supplies." "Give me only men enough," Napoleon replied, "and I ask for nothing more. I will be answerable for the result."

A few days after Napoleon's marriage, he left his bride in Paris, and set out for Nice, the head quarters of the army of Italy. He passed through Marseilles, that he might pay a short visit to his mother, whose love he ever cherished with the utmost tenderness, and on the 27th of March arrived at the cold and cheerless camp, where the dejected troops of France were enduring every hardship. They were surrounded by numerous foes, who had driven them from the fertile plains of Italy into the barren and dreary fastnesses of the Alps. The Austrian armies, quartered in opulent cities, or encamped upon the sunny and vine-clad hill sides, were living in the enjoyment of security and abundance, while the troops of the distracted and *impoverished republic* were literally freezing and starving. But here let us pause for a moment to consider the cause of the war, and the motives which animated the contending armies.

France, in the exercise of a right which few in America will question, had, in imitation of the United States, and incited by their example, renounced the monarchial form of government, and established a republic. For centuries uncounted, voluptuous kings and licentious nobles had trampled the oppressed millions into the dust. *But now these millions had risen in their majesty,* and driving the king from his throne and the nobles from their wide domains, had taken their own interests into their own hands. They were inexperienced and unenlightened in the science of government, and they made many and lamentable mistakes. They were terrified in view of the powerful combination of all the monarchs and nobles of Europe, to overwhelm them with invading armies, and, in their paroxysms of fear, when destruction seemed to be coming like an avalanche upon them, they *perpetrated many deeds of atrocious cruelty. They simply* claimed the right of self-government, and when assailed, fell upon their assailants with blind and merciless fury.

The kings of Europe contemplated this portentous change with inexpressible alarm. In consternation they witnessed the uprising of the masses in France, and saw one of their brother monarchs dragged from his palace and beheaded upon the guillotine. The successful establishment of the French Republic would very probably have *driven every king in Europe from his throne.* England was agitated throughout all her countries. From the mud cabins of Ireland, from the dark and miry mines, from the thronged streets of the city, and the crowded workshops, all over the kingdom, there was a clamorous cry ascending for liberty and equality. The spirit of democracy, radiating from its soul in Paris, was assailing every throne in Europe. There was no alternative for these monarchs but to crush this new power, or to perish before it. There can be no monarchists whose sympathies will not beat high with the allied kings in the fearful conflict which ensued. There can be no republican who will not pray that "God speed the Eagles of France." Both parties believed that they were fighting in self defence. The kings were attacked by *principles* triumphant in France, which were undermining their thrones. The French were attacked by bayonets and batteries—by combined armies invading their territories, bombarding their cities, and endeavoring by force of arms, to compel a proud nation of thirty millions of inhabitants to reinstate, at foreign dictation, the rejected Bourbons upon the throne. The allies called upon all the loyalists scattered over France, to grasp their arms, to rally beneath the banner of friends coming to their rescue, and to imbrue their country in the blood of a civil war. The French, in trumpet tones, summoned the people of all lands to hail the tricolored flag, as the harbinger of their deliverance from the servitude of ages. From every city in Europe which Napoleon approached with his conquering armies, the loyalists fled, while the republicans welcomed him with an adulation amounting almost to religious homage. And the troops of the allies were welcomed in every city of France which they entered, with tears of gratitude from the eyes of those who longed for the restoration of monarchy. It was a conflict between the spirit of republicanism on the one side, and of monarchial and ecclesiastical domination upon the other.

England, with her invincible fleet, was hovering around the coasts of the republic, assailing every exposed point, *landing troops upon the French territory, and arming* and inspiring the loyalists to civil war. Austria had marched an army of nearly two hundred thousand men upon the banks of the Rhine, to attack France upon the north. She had called into requisition all her Italian possessions, and, in alliance with the British navy, and the armies of the king of Sardonia, and the fanatic legions of Naples and Sicily, had gathered eighty thousand men upon the Alpine frontier. This host was under the command of experienced generals, and was abundantly *provided with all the munitions* of war. These were the invading foes whom Napoleon was to encounter in the fields of blood. It was purely a war of self-defence on the part of the French people. They were contending against the bullets and the bayonets of the armies of monarchial Europe, assailing them at every point. The allied kings felt that they were engaged in a war of self-defence—that they were struggling against *principles* which threatened to undermine their thrones. Strange as the declaration to some may appear, it is extremely difficult for a candid and impartial man *severely* to censure either side. It is not strange, contemplating frail human nature as it is, that the monarchs of Europe, born to a kingly inheritance, should have made *every exertion* to retain their thrones, and to secure their kingdoms from the invasion of republican principles. It is not strange that republicanised France, having burst the chains of intolerable despotism, should have resolved to brave all the horrors of the most desperate war, rather than surrender the right of choosing its own form of government. The United States were protected from a *similar onset,* on the part of allied Europe, only by the wide barrier of the ocean. And had the combined armies of monarchial Europe crossed that barrier, and invaded our shores, *to compel us to replace George III.* upon his American throne, we should have blest the Napoleon, emerging from our midst, who, contending for the liberties of his country, had driven them back into the sea.

THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION OF 1848.

Probably since the fall of the Roman empire the world has never seen a year so eventful and distracting as 1848. It seemed like a century compressed into a lustrum.—Never was there a year so distinguished beyond all previous example by the magnitude and the multiplicity of its political changes—by the violence of the shock which it gave to the framework of European society—by the oscillations of opinion and success between the two great parties in the continental struggle. Never was there a year so pregnant with instruction and with warning—so rich in the materials of wisdom both for sovereign and for people—so crowded with wrecks and ruins, with the ruins of ancient grandeur, and the wrecks of glorious anticipations—so filled with splendid promises and paltry realizations, with hopes brilliant and fantastic as fairy-land, with disappointments dismal and bitter as the grave. Thrones, which but yesterday had seemed based upon the everlasting hills, shattered in a day; sovereigns, whose wisdom had become a proverb, and sovereigns whose imbecility had become notorious, alike flying from their capitals, and abdicating without a natural murmur or a gallant struggle; rulers, who had long been the embodiment of obstinate resistance to all popular demands, vying with each other in the promptitude and the extent of their concessions; statesmen of the longest experience, the deepest insight, the acutest talent—statesmen like Metternich and Guizot—baffled, beaten, and chased away, and reaching their foreign banishment only to turn and gaze with a melancholy and bewildered air on the *scrovelment of schemes and systems of policy,* the construction of which had been the labor of lifetime; eminent men sinking into obscurity, and going out like snuff, obscure men rising at one bound into eminence and power; ambitious men finding the objects of their wildest hopes suddenly placed within their grasp; utopian dreamers staggered and intoxicated by seeing their most gorgeous visions on the point of realization; patriots beholding the sudden and miraculous advent of that liberty which they had prayed for, fought for, suffered for, through *years of imprisonment, poverty,* and *exile;* nations which had long pined in darkness, dazzled and bewildered by the blaze of instantaneous light; the powerful smitten with impotence; the peasant and the boudsman endowed with freedom and surpassed might; the first last and the last first;—such were the strange phenomena of that marvellous era, which took away the breath of the beholder, which the journalist was unable to keep pace with, and "which panting Time toiled after in vain."

The year opened with great tranquility. In two quarters only of Europe had there been any indications of the coming earthquake; and to both of these the eyes of all friends of freedom turned with hopeful interest and earnest sympathy. The first dawn of a new day had arisen in a country where least of all it could have been looked for—in Rome. There, in a state long renowned for the most corrupt, imbecile, mischievous administration of the western world, a new pope, in the prime of life, full of respect for his sacred office, and deeply impressed with the solemn responsibilities of his high position, set himself, with serious purpose and a single mind, though with limited views and inadequate capacities, to the task of cleansing those Augean stables from the accumulated filth of centuries. He commenced reform—where reform, though most rare, is always the most safe—from above; he purified the grosser parts of the old administrative system; he showed an active determination to put down all abuse, and to give his people the benefit of a really honest government; he ventured on the bold innovation, *in itself a mighty boon* and a strange progress, of appointing laymen to offices of State; and, finally, he convoked a representative assembly, and gave the Romans a constitution—the first they had *seen since the* days of Rienzi. His people were, as might have been anticipated, warmly grateful for the gifts, and enthusiastically attached to the person of their excellent pontiff; all Europe looked on with delight; Pio Nono was the hero of the day; and everything seemed so safe, so wise, so happy, that we felt justified in hoping that a new day had really dawned upon the ancient capital of the world.

Sicily, too, had about the same time entered upon a struggle to recover some portion of her promised freedom and her stolen rights. Her wrongs had been so flagrant, so manifold, so monstrous; the despotism under which she groaned was at once so incapable, so mean, so low, so brutal; her condition was so wretched, and her capabilities so vast, that the sympathies of the world went with her in her struggle with her false and bad oppressor. All ranks of her citizens were unanimous in their *resolution of resistance; even the priests,* elsewhere the ready tools of tyranny, here fought on the side of the people, and blessed the arms and banners of the reformers; and what was still more remarkable, and of more hopeful augury, all classes seemed to put mutual jealousies aside, and to be actuated by the same spirit of sincere, self-denying, self-sacrificing patriotism. Their demands were moderate, but firm and so reasonable that the mere fact of such demands having to be made, was an indelible disgrace to Naples. So far, too, their course had been singularly cautious; they had committed no blunder, they had displayed no sanguinary passion, and no violent excitement, and it was impossible not to hope everything *from a contest so wisely conducted, and so unimpeachably* just. At length, on the 8th of February, the Sicilians having been everywhere victorious, the preliminaries of an arrangement with the King of Naples were agreed to, on the basis of the constitution of 1812. So far all went well.

In the meantime, excited or warned by the example of the pope, and the enthusiasm of the Romans, other Italian princes began to move in the path of improvement. The King of Sardinia, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the King of Naples, promised a constitution to their subjects, and actually took measures for carrying these promises into effect. The excitement soon reached Lombardy; popular movements took place at Milan, but were repressed by the Austrian government with even more than wonted promptitude and severity. Hungary had for some years been making great efforts towards national improvement and some relaxation of the old feudal privileges, as well as towards a recovery of their old constitutional liberties. But Austria had steadily repressed all such exertions, and a long course of perfidy and oppression had at length so exasperated the Hungarians, and united all parties among them against the *common enemy,* that it became evident that the contest was approaching to an open rupture.

Such was the position of affairs when the French revolution of February came like an earthquake, astounding nations, and, with four of change, perplexing monarchs." The events which ensued are fresh in the memory of all men. The democratic party throughout the whole of central Europe pursued to follow the example of a movement the success of which had been so signal and so prompt. The effect was electric; but not everywhere, nor altogether, wholesome. The friends of freedom felt that the time was come to assert their cause, and to claim, without fear of refusal, the rights so long withheld; while those nations which had already taken some steps towards the attainment of free institutions, and had hitherto deemed their progress rapid and brilliant beyond their most sanguine anticipations, now began to regard it as tardy *jog-trot,* and inadequate. They looked askance on constitutional monarchy, and began to sigh for a republic. The arrangement between the Sicilians and their sovereign, which had been all but concluded, was broken off, in consequence of an augmentation of the popular demands; while Tuscany, Sardinia, and Rome began to think their liberal rulers scarce liberal enough. At *Berlin, where some tardy steps* had at length been taken towards the advent of a constitutional government, the people were anxious to get on faster than the fears or the opinions of the monarch could go with them; an insurrection broke out, and a sanguinary contest of two days duration desolated the city, and terminated in the scarcely veiled defeat of the crown. This was on the 18th of March. On the 6th, an insurrection took place at Munich, which resulted in the exaction of extensive reforms, and was shortly afterwards followed by the abdication of the king. On the 13th, a revolution broke out at Vienna, which ended in the flight of Prince Metternich, and the proclamation of a representative government. On the 18th, the Austrians were driven out of Milan, and a provincial government was established in Lombardy. Thus, in a month from the outbreak of the French revolution, the whole of central Europe was revolutionised.

Such is a summary of these astounding events, the like of which were assuredly never crowded into so brief a portion of time. The popular party—the friends of free institutions and constitutional rule—everywhere aroused and everywhere triumphant, achieving, with an ease and rapidity which partook of the miraculous, the most decisive victories over the oldest, strongest, rustiest administrative systems of Europe—were everywhere followed by the sympathy, the admiration, and the prayers of all lovers of humanity, and everywhere strong with the strength that such sympathy must always give.

Where now are all those bright prospects vanished?—which of all those mighty changes have become permanent?—what has been the enduring fruit of all these brilliant victories?—where now are to be found all those fresh, young, sanguine constitutions? With scarcely an exception, everything has fallen back into its old condition. In nearly every state the old demon of despotism has returned, bringing with it worse devils than itself. Hungary and Hesse are crushed; Bavaria has been degraded into the brutal tool of a more brutal tyrant; the Prussian people are sullen, desponding, and disarmed, and the Prussian *government sunk into a terrible abyss of degradation:* Austria has a new emperor, more insolently despotic than any of his predecessors for many a long year; and throughout Germany constitutional liberty has been effectually trampled out. In Italy, Venice and Lombardy have been conquered, and are now experiencing the *vae victis;* Tuscany is worse, because more Austrian than before, and alarmed at the peril she has incurred; the small duchies are as bad as ever—they could not be worse: the pope, terrified out of his benevolence and his *patriotism,* has been restored by *foreign arms,* and the old ecclesiastical abominations are reinstated in their old supremacy; while Naples and Sicily are again prostrate at the feet of the most imbecile and brutal of the incurable race of the Bourbons. Two short years have passed away since Europe presented to the lover of liberty and human progress the most smiling aspect she had ever worn; and in this brief space of time, an inexorable destiny has gathered together all the far reaching anticipations, all the noble prospects, all the rapid conquests, all *the rich achievements of that memorable era,* and covered them over with these two narrow words—*Hic jacet.*—*North British Review.*

Tobacco-Users as Bed-Fellows.

No tobacco-user is fit for a bed companion. He is giving forth pestilential vapors from all the pores of his skin. He is an embodiment of perpetual miasm. The immediate atmosphere surrounding him is inevitably impregnated and polluted with the constant effluvia which emanates from his whole surface. He becomes a perfect walking distillery of the deadly essence, sending forth its fumes and vapors into the surrounding atmosphere. His mouth is the mill which grinds out the weed, and his whole body the distillery for its essence. Put a chewer or smoker into a vapor bath, with no tobacco effluvia that emanated from his body. Put him into a warm bath and get up perspiration; then put that water upon flies, or the vermin of plants, and it will instantly destroy them. —*Beauties and Deformities of Tobacco-Using.*

A Happy Disposition.—I was married for my money. That was ten years ago, and they have been ten years of purgatory. I have had bad luck as a wife, for my husband and I have scarcely one taste in common. He wishes me to live in the country, which I hate. I like the thermometer at 75 degrees, which he hates. He likes to have the children brought up at home instead of school, which I hate. I like music, and want to go to concerts, which he hates. He likes roast pork, which I hate; and I like minced veal, which he hates. *There is but one thing which we both like, and that is* what we cannot both have, though we always are trying for it—the last word. I have had bad luck as a mother; for two such huge, passionate, selfish, unmanageable boys, never tormented a feeble woman since boys began. I wish I had called them both Cain. At this moment they have quarrelled over their marbles. Mortimer has torn off Orville's collar, and Orville has applied his colt-like heel to Mortimer's ribs; while the baby Zenobia, in my lap, who never sleeps more than half an hour at a time, and *cries all the time she is* awake, has been roused by their din to scream in chorus. I have had bad luck as a housekeeper, for I have never kept even a chambermaid more than three weeks. And as to cooks, I look back bewildered on the long phantasmagoria of faces flitting stormily through my kitchen, as a mariner remembers a rapid succession of thunder-gusts and hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico. My new chambermaid bounced out of the room yesterday flirting her duster, and muttering, "Real old maid, after all!" just because I showed her a table on which I could write "dust" with my finger, in the dust. I never see my plump happy sisters, and then glance in the mirror at my own cadaverous, long, doleful visage, without wishing myself an old maid. I do it every day of my life. Yet half of my sex marry as I did—not for love, but for fear—for fear of dying old maids.

☞ People who hate Laughter.—There is a large class of people, who deem the business of life far too weighty and momentous to be made light of, who would leave merriment to children, and laughter to idiots; and who hold that a joke would be as much out of place on their lips, as on a gravestone, or in a ledger. Wit and Wisdom being sisters, not only are they afra

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

RESULT IN THE STATE.

The Keystone Redeemed and the Union sustained. Col. BIGLER Elected by 15,000 to 20,000.

We have the gratification of presenting our readers this week with sufficient returns of the election on Tuesday to render it certain that the KEYSTONE IS REDEEMED—THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS COMPROMISES SUSTAINED—and Col. WM. BIGLER elected Governor by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. The figures below are no doubt inaccurate in many counties, but they are sufficient to show how the popular tide is setting, and render further anxiety as to the result unnecessary. It is decidedly the most signal victory ever achieved! Not only have we carried our popular candidate for Governor, but the whole State ticket is elected,—Canal Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court! Of the Legislature we have no returns, but it can scarcely be otherwise than largely Democratic! But the returns speak for themselves—comment can add nothing to their significance, as they show an awful "caving in" of whigery!

	1851 BIGLER	JOHNSTON	1848 JOHNSTON	LONGSTRETH
Carbon	550			228
Clinton	950			196
Columbia*	900			1,177
Lycoming	1100			817
Lycoming	400			448
Mifflin	700			148
Montour*	400			
Montgomery	1100			573
Northumberland	900			578
Schuylkill†	700		729	
York	1060			183 -
Adams		400	525	
Chester		1160	755	
Allegheny		2500	2892	
Lebanon		1150	837	
Erie		1504	1413	
Wayne	1200			680
Philadelphia city & co.		500	4961	
Susquehanna	1119			819
Cumberland	309			80
Dauphin		1000	980	
Cambria	700			270
Northampton	1200			925
Berks	4800			4204
Westmoreland	2200			2099
Franklin		450	770	
Crawford	335			269
Clarion	1308			983
Venango	633			544
Mercer	150		534	
Warren	178			198
Lancaster		4700	4213	
Washington		200	116	
Lehigh	387			445

*Columbia and Montour voted together in 1848—the latter being a new county organized out of the territory of the former.

† This is the county in which Gov. Johnston was "shot at" a few weeks ago. Comment is unnecessary.

Ohio Democratic.

Returns from Ohio indicate the re-election of Gov. Wood, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a very large majority—some think over 20,000! Thus has the third State in point of population and influence declared for sound principles and the Constitution.

Who are Bolters?

We do not often mix in Whig fights, but we have heard so much swearing, both "loud and deep," since the election on Tuesday on the part of the "regulars" at the "bolters," that we cannot help relating a little piece of bolting that ought to silence the mouths of the "junto" forevermore. On Saturday last the regular Whig candidate for Associate Judge in this city was observed in long conference with Judge Miles, the independent candidate. What the subject matter of this conference was we, of course, know nothing; but as *effect* is never produced without a cause, let us see if we cannot guess. On Monday tickets were printed at the *Gazette* office, one of which is now before us, having the name of Judge Miles inserted instead of Wood, and two messengers forthwith dispatched to the western end of the county with this "bolting" ticket. On Tuesday regular Whigs were peddling these tickets all day, consequently Wood was most shamefully cut in this city, while his "regular" Associate is fully up to the party vote. There are two old sayings which we think is very applicable to Mr. Wood's case—viz: "There is many a slip 'Between the cup and the lip;'" and, "Save me from my friends."

☞ SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday last, about 9 o'clock, Mr. J. H. HASTINGS, in passing from his Boarding-house to the Erie Academy, of which he was the Principal, fell down, and before assistance arrived, expired. He had been somewhat indisposed the night previous, but nothing serious was apprehended. His disease was Apoplexy on the brain. Mr. H. had been here but a few months, but in that time had secured many friends. He was a native of Boston, where we believe his parents reside. He leaves no family.

☞ The great point of attraction in this city for the last few days has been Speed's Telegraph office, in William's Block—the gentlemanly operator, Mr. Parsons, having gratified the anxious crowd by proclaiming all the news as just received without fee or price. We hope the public will remember this, and when they want to use the wires give Mr. P. a call.

☞ The *Kalamazoo* (Mich.) *Telegraph* says that Dr. Farnham and another of the Michigan Railroad conspirators while on their way to the State prison, made a free and open confession of their guilt, in the participation of the burning of the depot at Detroit, and stated that not only all of them were guilty, but there were others deeply implicated who had not been arrested or even suspected. Their names he did not give.

☞ CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.—The first newspaper tolerated in Virginia was in 1780; the subscription price was $50 per annum for *one copy;* advertisements of moderate length were inserted for *ten dollars* the *first week*, and *seven dollars* for each week succeeding.

☞ We have been unabled to devote much attention to the Editorial department of the *Observer* this week. The excitement consequent upon the election has caused our office to be thronged daily, and one might as well write in Babel as among an overjoyed set of "Bolters" and Democrats. The result is so cheering, however, we doubt not the paper will be as acceptable as though it were brim-full of Editorials.

☞ We learn that the demure looking gentleman who has been whittling sticks about the market house, on market days, for a week or two past, broke his knife on Tuesday evening in trying to whittle out a majority for Babbitt. We hope the new firm of "The Observer, Galbraith & Co." will buy him a new one immediately.

☞ CORRECTION.—According to the *Gazette*, its *late* candidate for President Judge, is 53 years of age—four years younger than Judge Galbraith. We think this is a mistake—he is at least *ten* years younger than the Judge!

☞ MORE FANATICISM.—The Oneida Telegraph, a paper recently started at Oneida, Madison County, states that several men and women who have maintained respectable positions, left that town for North Western Virginia, on Tuesday last, in obedience to supposed messages from the spirit world, conveyed by means of rappings. What they are to do when they arrive in Virginia, is not made public, but it is supposed they will there await further manifestations.

☞ WHAT NEXT?—The Cleveland *Herald* says lots of beautiful butter of the "Goshen, Orange county, N. Y.," brand, have been sold in that city the past week. It came by the Erie Railroad. Well may the Herald ask, "what do the farmers of Cheesedom think of such a bringing of 'Coals to Newcastle?'"

☞ The New York *Tribune* and the Boston *Atlas* are glorying in Patrick Tompkins as "a warm anti-slavery man," since he went to California from Mississippi.—Yet the same papers says he sustains the "*infamous* fugitive slave law," as the *Atlas* calls it, and "the most *infamous* libel on the name of law," as the *Tribune* calls it. Fancy national whigs these!

The Result in Erie County.

Below will be found the official result of the election in this county on Tuesday last. In brief, these figures proclaim that SAMUEL PERLEY, the Editor of the *Chronicle*, the Independent candidate for Prothonotary, has beaten James Skinner, the regular candidate; that Judge MILES, who was thrown over in the whig convention because he was a contractor on the Western Railroad and would not endorse John H. Walker's course in the Senate that winter, has beaten Wood for Associate Judge; and finally that, that "plain, deaf, obsolete old man," Hon. JOHN GALBRAITH, has beaten Elijah Babbitt, the greatest lawyer the world ever saw (according to the *Gazette*) for President Judge of the 6th Judicial District. With the success of the two former gentlemen, both being whigs, we have nothing to do, save in pointing out the moral of the result. That moral proclaims in unmistakable language that the people are determined to no longer to be ruled with a "rod of iron" by the self-constituted "junto," who, located here in this city, have for the last twenty years made and unmade every office in the gift of the county. It proclaims that John H. Walker, and his "twelve men in buckram," can no longer brow-beat and dragoon the whig party into doing *all* the dirty work the beforementioned "junto" may assign them. It proclaims that a nomination by a whig convention is no longer equivalent to an election in Erie county, and that the dawning of a better and brighter era in our local affairs has now commenced. We said two weeks ago that no insult, no outrage, no matter how gross, on the part of the "junto," would be resented by the rank and file of the whig party, but we were mistaken;—the meeting on Monday night, and the libels and abuse of an infamous newspaper issued on the morning of the election, were the "last hairs upon the camel's back," and it broke. Behold the result!

While this result in the District for Judge is of the most gratifying character, attesting that the people are capable of choosing their Judicial officers, we by no means claim it as a political triumph. Both in our own county and Crawford many reliable whigs were found urging the election of Mr. Galbraith. Some were impelled to such a course because they justly considered him the best qualified, and did not deem it an office in which they should allow their party feelings to sway them in selecting a person to fill. Others, no doubt, looked upon it as a favorable opportunity to rebuke John H. Walker and his eleven associates of the "junto," for their persecution of Mr. Galbraith in his Plank and Railroad enterprises. They could not endorse the outrageous doctrine, attempted to be established in the Legislature by their Senator, that no man had a right to engage in improvement enterprises in Erie county without first consulting the "Market House junto," and as Elijah Babbitt came before them with very doubtful claims as to fitness, and those claims urged by the very men who attempted to stop the building of the road to the Ohio line, and had also thrown every conceivable obstacle in the way of the prosecution and completion of the Edenboro road, they justly conceived that in striking him, they were striking Walker—hence they voted for Galbraith. Others were outraged in their religious sentiments when they saw sectarian bigotry invoked in support of Mr. Babbitt. They could not endorse the monstrous precedent, sought to be established, that a candidate's qualifications ought to be measured by a sectarian rule and compass: while others again, on the day of election, became disgusted with Mr. Babbitt's anxiety, as manifested in his constant bickering at the windows about the *legality of votes*, and the low partizan tricks his "bosom" friends resorted to to deprive citizens of their legal rights, in that particular. It is not then a political victory!—it is a victory of right over wrong—of liberality over illiberality—of truth over falsehood—of the people over an usurping, corrupt, vindictive "junto."

As to the political aspect of the vote on Governor in the county, it is equally gratifying. The Democracy of Erie, are largely in the minority, and it is only upon extraordinary occasions that they can all be induced to turn out. This was not one of those occasions. The impression had obtained very generally that the State was safe, and hence a very general apathy existed which was only partially removed on the eve of the election as the prospect of electing our President Judge brightened, and infused some show of spirit into our ranks. Besides this, the Democracy of Erie considered themselves badly used at the Judiciary Convention at Harrisburg, which ill-usage was not mollified in the least by the *apparent* slight of the State Central Committee in leaving our county out of the list of appointments for Col. Bigler. Had they not sent the Colonel within thirty miles of us, no damage would have resulted therefrom; but as it was, the disposition to return slight for slight had to be combatted by those who knew he had no part nor lot in it, and hence disliked to see him suffer for the fault of others. Hence it is that while the city, and the adjoining township, show a large Democratic gain, the balance of the county exhibits unmistakable evidence that Gen. Apathy had a most efficient Lieutenant in the slight we have alluded to. Had Colonel Bigler visited us, we have no doubt Erie would at this time be a Democratic city, and Johnston's majority, instead of being 1400, would be only 1000.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE COUNTY 1851.

	Governor. Johnston.	Bigler.	Judge. Babbitt.	Galbraith †	Associate Judge. Sherrett.	Wood.	Miles.	Pro.'y Skinner.	Perley.
Erie—East Ward.	175	161	121	190	152	131	195	142	184
" West "	215	153	170	185	188	130	203	197	161
Millcreek,	253	164	217	183	251	172	201	161	277
Greene,	101	106	88	109	97	94	109	76	134
Springfield,	216	91	171	129	136	102	163	79	210
Fairview,	264	68	263	64	243	204	80	200	103
Girard borough,	60	27	30	50	25	21	62	31	54
Girard township.	164	126	167	100	170	121	235	121	251
Elk Creek,	130	120	147	128	130	125	126	137	114
Conneaut,	223	88	168	103	214	105	124	176	134
Washington,	121	60	126	122	125	80	124	119	120
Execution,	20	21	5	36	11	7	34	11	40
McKean,	235	72	165	110	156	114	141	114	141
Franklin,	62	17	27	49	31	20	45	26	41
Waterford tp.	168	73	163	69	132	124	114	109	50
" bor.	67	49	67	49	59	56	60	70	43
Le Bouff,	52	57	73	30	72	61	103	40	80
Concord,	71	32	36	61	36	44	43	41	29
Wayne,	62	30	44	29	41	32	32	50	20
Amboy,	54	18	48	20	43	27	27	39	24
Venango,	91	41	85	43	62	57	63	74	18
Wattsburgh,	39	22	30	27	25	10	36	27	18
Greenfield,	62	19	63	28	30	51	21	46	17
North East tp.,	125	117	114	119	125	104	107	120	60
North East bor.	50	33	48	35	46	46	31	47	32
Harborcreek,	202	99	173	111	180	148	160	148	177
Union,	111	35	69	80	80	80	120	66	75
Total,	3410	2166	2912	2533	3060	2286	3082	2530	2708
Majorities,	1304		699				601		178

Those marked thus † are Democrats, those marked thus * are independent whigs, and the others regular whigs.

Total vote for Canal Commissioner.

John Strohm	3529
Seth Clover	2121
Majority for Strohm	1418

Total vote for Judges of Supreme Court.

Whig, 3349; Dem 2096; Whig maj. 1251. Campbell ran 4 votes behind the balance of the ticket.

As these was no opposition to the balance of the whig ticket, we do not deem it necessary to occupy room with their respective votes.

☞ The result for President Judge in the District stands about thus: Erie 500 for Babbitt, Warren 250, and Crawford over 500 for Galbraith. "Now let the galled jade wince!"

☞ The U. S. Steamer Michigan, Commander *Bullus*, left port on Wednesday last, for a cruise up and down the Lakes. "Orders" were issued for her sailing on Monday, but on account of "storms" she was compelled to remain in port on *Tuesday*.

☞ Gov. MARCY.—The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"A new candidate for the Presidential chair appears in Gov. Marcy, who has been named for that office by some of the New York politicians, on the ground that his political creed is not only sound, but that his services as Secretary of War, under Mr. Polk, will bear the test of public examination. This nomination of the Governor is a "fire in the rear" that Gen. Scott's friends scarcely expected. The Mexican war will have to be fought over again, and more ink will be spilled in the campaign, to prove who was the real champion of that war, than there was blood shed in the field of battle."

PROCLAMATION.

Know all men of the United States, that we, the sovereigns of Pennsylvania, have, in accordance with the high principles of national pride and self respect, on this 14th day of October, banished from the Executive chair of our noble old Keystone State, that arch traitor and low panderer to fanaticism, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON: That frailty for the trials of those days "that tried men's souls," required at our hands a signal rebuke of all efforts, direct or indirect, to sow broadcast the seeds of discord and dissension; That the clustered reminiscences of Bunker's Hill, Saratoga, Brandywine, and those other and numerous times of revolutionary strife and success, demanded of us, the inheritors of their rewards, a blistering brand for the bl ckened brow of *every* renegade; That our sense of the propriety of strict obedience to the calls of common humanity, and firm conviction of the great criminality of disobedience, prompted us to discard with disgust the demagogue who could coolly pass, on an electioneering tour, the body of a murdered fellow, when simple sympathy asked for at least a glance, if not a groan, and official duty urged instant and vigorous action for the arrest of the bloody villians; That our unwavering opinion, that a *system of revenue which has almost doubled* governmental receipts, lightened the load of the laborer, and afforded sufficient protection to discriminating enterprise, is a jewel worth retaining, induced us to spurn the political leech whose constant cry was monopoly, monopoly!: In short, that devotion the Union, regard for the claims of christianity and civilization, and an earnest care for the greatest good to the greatest number, determined us to arise in our might, repulse constitutional *irreverence, consign to infamy heartlessness*, and provide, to the extent of our ability, for the farther progress and prosperity of our already unrivalled country.

Given under our hands and seals, everywhere within the borders of Pennsylvania, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1851. THE PEOPLE.

Whence Comes the present Money Pressure?

What was the cause of the great monetary crisis that overtook this country in 1837–8, and covered it, as it were with a pall for five long years? It was over much credit. Too much speculation and too little labor. Buying so far outran paying, that the whole country was eventually wound up with the spendthrift's end—overwhelming bankruptcy. A rain that nothing short of that great sponge, the national bankrupt act, could wipe out. People would be rich at a single bound. They had not patience to wait on the slow process of time and labor. The consequence is known. In Great Britain, two or three years ago, a railroad mania overran that nation. A map of the country resembled the face of a chequer-board, so closely and thoroughly was it intersected with lines of roads. For the construction of these, companies industriously employed themselves in the sale of stocks and borrowing of money. A railroad there was thought to be the only road to fortune, and everybody seemed to be pressing forward for a ticket. Men bought and sold shares, in lines of unmade roads, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and lived extravagantly for years on the result of their traffic in them. The end came, and it was such an end as always follows a course of profligacy. England suffered a revulsion, second only to our own, a few years before. Confidence was prostrated, business was at a stand, and ruin and desolation left an impress that time has hardly yet worn away. It is the misfortune of nations as well as of individuals, that *the lessons of experience, in affairs of debt and credit*, are never remembered. The people of the United States have already forgotten the general bankruptcy in 1840; and though the speculations in town lots and "other fancies" have not been so great as they then were, debts have been piled as high, and probably nearly as much money has been lost in copper mines and projected railroad, as was swallowed by the "fancies" of 1840. Like causes produce like effects and those who are inquiring *for the cause of the present stringency in the money* market, we point to the immense sums that have, within the last few years, been invested in railroads and other works of internal improvement; to the monster lines of ocean steamers, and to our speculations in California, and the large balance believed yet to be due our Atlantic cities from that State. From Maine to Texas there is scarcely a city, county, town or borough that has not, for two or three years past been in the market with *their bonds, borrowing money*—at par, *if they could*, and if not at par, then at ten, twenty or fifty per cent discount While the banks continued to swell the currency and to afford accomodations to all who asked them, this system of improvidence was not felt. But as the United States is not the whole world, nor its commercial relations to trade between its own ports, this cheapening of the currency eventually attracted attention abroad, and we have been for the last year or two flooded with foreign fabrics. *Every other nation could underwork us, because* the banks had made money so cheap that it took a great deal of it to buy a little. Other nations, with a more valued currency, could produce manufactured goods cheaper, and afford to sell them lower, in our town market, in spite of a protective tax of from 20 to 30 per cent. Our currency, of coin and paper was of equal value at home, so long as the banks kept open, but those who flooded our market with foreign productions always discriminate in favor of the coin. They never took our bank paper—that was left for us, until within a few months the proportion of coin to paper was found to be so wide that the banks, for self-preservation, were forced to curtail—accomodations were narrowed—paper was called in, and then commenced the pressure. The banks heretofore the fountain of money, have become the great malestrom that swallows everything. But the present policy of the banks is not to be censured. The present stringency, *though produced by the banks, may save* the country from much more serious consequences. The errors to be complained of are adherent with our banking system—a system which privileges certain individuals to make money out of lampblack and rags, at pleasure. It is the banks and paper money, and the spirit and speculation and profligacy that they provoke, much more than the tariff, that has produced our present trouble. A redundant currency will nullify any tariff. The banks were *wrong in increasing their liabilities to the public*, and individuals were equally wrong in being seduced into their debt. All the evil may be traced to the one cause—*paper money*—and yet so many friends has this paper money purchased, that it is likely to shuffle its sins upon innocent shoulders by crying mad-dog against the tariff.—*Ledger.*

☞ We believe the *Gazette* "stuck a pin" somewhere last week. Will the Editor tell us if it is drove in clear up to the head or not? The people are anxious to know!

Railroad Prospects West.

The following from the Ashtabula *Telegraph* will be gratifying information to the friends of our western road. Upon this side of the line, the work is in a good state of forwardness, so much so that it will undoubtedly be ready for the cars early in the spring:

"The roadway from Ashtabula to Cleveland may now be said to be completed, as a few days work will fill every gap. Twelve miles of iron are laid from Cleveland Eastwards, and at Willoughby, the great bridge being completed, the traffic to Painesville will commence very shortly. The Painesville bridge will be completed in due season, and there is no doubt the trains will run to Madison before the first of January, and to Ashtabula also by that time, provided the Directors do not, for some reason, determine to stop at the county line. Hurry on the Iron gentleman! and make the most of every mile you have built, as well for your own profit, as to meet the wants and wishes, and to make assurances good to the public. The earthwork is assuming a definite shape between Ashtabula and the State Line, steadily and with good speed. All that is donedone well."

"INDIA RUBBER DOG."—A correspondent in Salem furnishes us with some facts in relation to a dog in that city, whose unnatural appetite for India rubber has given him the name of the "India rubber dog." This wonderful member of the canine race was 4 years old last April. His taste for India rubber was first discovered when he was about six months old; and from that time, his owner assures our informant that it has been his principal diet.—"Spot" prefers rubber to all other food. He will, however, occasionally eat a little fresh meat, provided it is cut small. From his singular relish for rubber he is a general favorite among the shoemakers, who clip their scraps of a convenient size and place them at his disposal.—*Lynn News.*

English Pharisaism.

The English journals continue to abound with abuse and misrepresentation respecting the ill-starred Cuban expedition. It is described as a legitimate offspring of republicanism; as a measure weakly permitted, if not covertly assisted by our government; as an outrage on the law of nations and even on human nature itself, such as no civilized country has ever had the audacity to perpetrate before. In these philippics the past history of the United States is not spared. The war with Mexico and the acquisition of Texas are described in colors the most false; and the entire American people set down, without discrimination, as buccaneers at heart.

Our readers know that we are not accustomed to defend indiscriminately what our countrymen do; but that we speak our minds freely on all transactions which we regard as wrong, or even impolitic. Of the Cuban expedition, for instance, we never approved; and we did not hesitate to say as much before Lopez sailed. But when we see the victims of that enterprise represented as free-booters, instead of the misguided enthusiasts which they more correctly were; when we behold our native land traduced, by the whole population being charged with the errors of a few, we not only deem it our duty to repel the aspersion, but we venture, with honest pride in our country, to ask by what right such accusations are made. What is England, in a word, that she should hold such language? Are her own hands clean or her fame spotless? Let India tell.

Were the United States to begin, from this day forth a systematic aggression on its weaker neighbors in this hemisphere, interfering, on all possible occasions, in their internal affairs, and making such interference a pretext *for levying contributions, or appropriating territory*, and were this game of duplicity, rapine, chicanery and annexation persevered in, until not only Mexico and Central America, but the entire West India islands should be forcibly or fraudulently united to this country, the rapacity of the proceeding would be immeasurably less than the ten thousand times worse atrocities committed by Great Britain in India. The difference, indeed, between conquest and annexation would alone suffice to separate *the two deeds, in history, as widely as crime and error*, as darkness and light. The inhabitants of India, instead of being admitted to the privileges of citizenship, like the American population in the cases supposed, are kept to this day in the condition of subject vassals, to which they were at first reduced. All the privations, political and social, which the Norman visited on England, have been visited by the English, in turn on the miserable Hindoos. English laws, English courts, English judges and English *conventional ideas of right, have been imposed on* that people, not only without their consent, but against their remonstrance, so that there never has been, perhaps a conquest more entire, more irritating, more thorough, more tyrannical, or more remediless, than that of the British over India. Annexation, in the American sense, would be a Paradise to the poor Hindoos.

But it was not to the condition in which conquered India was left, that we desire to draw attention; it was to the manner in which that subjugation was effected. The career of Clive, Hastings, and the conquerors of Hindostan generally opened in treachery, continued in cruelty, and closed in atrocities of all descriptions. There never was wanting a *pretext for levying* contributions on a neighboring territory, or for the spoliation of a native prince, when the necessities of the East India Company demanded money. The chief part of the Great Mogul were publicly sold, and the descendant of Tamerlane left to comparative beggary, on pretences more miserable by far, than if the United States had annexed Mexico in the last war. Benares the Mecca of the Hindoo religion, was taken from its rightful owner, because he refused to *contribute from treasures* which he had not, but was only suspected of having. The same spoliation and conquest was continued towards other principalities, until England had beggared and subdued a territory half as large as Europe. Where resistance was made, cruelties the most barbarous were inflicted. War was waged, as men wage it with wild beasts, not with civilized countries. Cities were sacked, whole provinces laid waste; and innocent non-combatants massacred ruthlessly, and often as if in *sport*. Nor was this all.

In most wars, when the strife is once over, the worse is past even for the vanquished. When Napoleon laid Austria at his feet by Austerlitz, when he broke the panoply of Prussia at Jena; when he conquered Italy, as it were in a day, at Marengo, he gave terms at once to the subjugated, who retained, some their governments, and all their laws, religion and social habits. Even when the Mahomenedans reduced Hindostan, they left the people their institutions, and, in a great measure their lands also. But the English conquest of India was a conquest of low as well as high, and struck at the native laws and customs as well as at dynasties. The British seized the territorial possessions of the rich proprietors, and put them up to auction, or parceled them out to creatures of their own. They brought in the bloody penal code of their own country, and under it hung men for offences, which, in Hindostan, *were regarded*, by the public morality, as fair advantages in trade. They violated the social customs of the people, in their tenderest points, by invading the sanctity of harems, and by searching the persons of women (or pretended hidden treasures They desecrated the holy temples of the Brahminical religion, by appointing a Mahommedan to authority over them, an outrage which even Tamerlane was not barbarous and cruel enough to commit. They even, in some instances, visited on private persons the last indignity which a Hindostan can receive—that personal outrage, which, by depriving him of caste, deprives him of honor, good name, family, fortune, happiness, and even a fitting grave.

These things were not done in a corner; for they were the talk of the civilized world. They were not perpetrated by agents, whom the British government hastened to disavow; for the chief offenders were rewarded with peerages, and the conquests retained. The solitary attempt made to bring one of the guilty conquerors to justice was frustrated by the wealth of the accused, by the influence of those concerned with him, and by the fact that the sufferers were heathens, strangers, and of a different race. A people who thus allow the escape of criminals, are accessories after the fact. If ever a nation has endorsed an unjust conquest, England has endorsed that of India. She has made the sin her own, by receiving the stolen goods, and by screening the guilty from punishment.

And yet she preaches homilies to the United States, for what she calls the aggressive spirit of this republic! We wonder if she does not laugh, in secret, at her own hypocrisy. Let her reform her conduct, before she attends to ours. And especially let her fears, before she abuses an ally, not to misrepresent the truth.—*Phil. Bul.*

A MATCH.—Here is a match for the Kentuckian who got into a salt bin to keep himself from spoiling for want of a fight.

There is a man in Vermont who has been for the last twenty-five years engaged in a law suit. At the last session, by some unaccountable mistake of the lawyers in the case, his suit was brought to a close, since which, his health has rapidly declined. He is trying his best to pick another quarrel with somebody, as he finds it impossible to exist long out of his element.

RETURNING.—The New York *Commercial* says that nearly two hundred steerage passengers, who had immigrated to this country, sailed for Liverpool on Friday in the ship Ashburton. It is said the owners were unable to accomodate about fifty others who applied for passage. These immigrants were no doubt sadly disappointed with "the new world" in which labor was found to be as necessary to obtain the means of existence as in "the old country."

CURE OF RATTLESNAKE BITES.—A correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, writing from Russell county, Virginia, recites two cases, one a negro man and the other a boy, in which severe bites of rattlesnakes have been cured by the free administration of brandy, half a tumbler full at a time every few minutes until a quart had been taken. We have heard eye-witnesses attest the virtue of this remedy. It is said that the liquor in such cases does not intoxicate.

☞ Just as we go to press, on Friday evening, we see that our neighbor of the *Chronicle* has a very nice looking Rooster flapping his wings over his office. Those who can see sharp say he has a "secret circular" in his beak.

News by Telegraph and Mail.

BY SPEED'S LINE.—Office in Williams' Block, State Street.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.

F. H. Albra, from New Mexico, has arrived at Independence, Mo., in company with several gentleman connected with the boundary commission. The corn crop on the Rio Arragos, is reported as excellent, while at other places, it has failed. Col. Summers was at Fort Laramee, and getting on well. Maj. Weightman had been elected to Congress by 500 majority.

Bands of Americans, disguised as Indians, were committing frequent depredations.

NARROWSBURG, Oct. 14.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Erie road, near the Summit, by which Mr. Decker a conductor, lost his life. He was in the act of disconnecting, when he was crushed between the cars and the engine, receiving injuries that caused his death in a few hours. He leaves a family.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

Col. Langdon, of the Mobile Advertiser, was appointed Consul at Havana, vice Owen.

Com. Warrington's funeral took place to-day. The President, Heads of Departments, and other persons attended.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.

Gov. Lowe has written to Philadelphia in regard to *the late riots at Christiana. He remarks that the patri*otic and feeling demonstrations which that event elicited from distinguished men in Pennsylvania, had produced a salutary effect.

UTICA, Oct. 14.

The trial of John J. Perkins, for the murder of Samuel Isaiah, by cutting him with a scythe while mowing, in the town of Saugerfield, is progressing before the Circuit Court. The evidence looks bad for the prisoner.

We learn that the U. S. Deputy Marshal arrested several prisoners to-day, in Madison Co., for assisting the fugitive slave Jerry to escape from Syracuse. The persons arrested were Abolitionists, and were at the Convention held in that city at that time.

UTICA, Oct. 15.

The trial of John Perkins, for the murder of the negro has just terminated. The defence impeached the principal witness for the prosecution. Verdict, manslaughter in the 3d degree—sentence 3 years State prison.

MOBILE, October 13.

The U. S. steamer Saranac at Pensacola on the 9th from Havana. Com. Parker reports that Breckinridge and Bixby, two men who were picked up two miles off the coast of Cuba, and were supposed to be connected with the Lopez expedition, had been tried as pirates by the Havanna authorities.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.

The Yacht steamer brings Rio Grande dates to the 8th. Previous accounts stated that the insurgents were marching on Reynosa, which is confirmed as also the capture of that town. General Avelles was busily engaged in fortifying Matamoras. Col Carvajal had issued orders not to acknowledge permits from the Mexican Custom House. Circulars had been issued by the Collector at Brownsville, enforcing vigilance on the part of Custom House in consequence of the progress of the revolution. The Americans are said to have abandoned the cause, in consequence of Gen. Canalles having assumed the command. Intercepted letters from the Mexican commander say that should the insurgent leader be taken, he will be *served as the Spaniards served Lopez.*

A party of 10 armed Americans had landed secretly at Mazatlan, and were made prisoners by the authorities.

☞ A Melancholy Disaster occurred at Pittsburg on Tuesday. It is thus narrated by the *Gazette*, of that city:

A shocking accident took place yesterday morning, in Birmingham, at the head of Drennan-st. A number of children were going to school, and when passing the platform of Knoeland & Co., on which the coal brought from the pit above is placed, after having been brought down by the railway cars—a loaded car was brought to the railway above, but the workmen in some manner neglected to fasten the hooks to it, when down it came with frightful velocity, and dashed the platform to pieces, knocking a workman who was upon it to a considerable distance, though fortunately without materially injuring him. The car was then projected into a group of children, five of whom were much injured.

Two children of Mr. John Kunkle were dangerously wounded. One has his skull fractured, and is supposed to be mortally wounded; the other had his leg broken, and was otherwise much injured. Their respective ages *were six and eight years.*

A little son of Mr. Jacob Byer was severely injured internally and is not expected to recover.

A son of Mr. John Baldwin, aged eight years, had his skull fractured, and is not expected to survive.

Curiosities of the Artic Expedition.

The New York News gives the following account from an officer of the American Artic Expedition, of the boats used in that region:—

"Kyaes" are a kind of boat used by this people, and are, certainly, very curious affairs, four of which were brought in the advance. They are made by stretching seal skins over a light frame work of wood, shaped very much like a flattened cigar, both ends being very sharp, with a hole in the top about 14 inches in diameter. The whole length of a boat is about 12 feet, by 14 inches in width, and 8 inches deep at the centre. The boatmen slide his legs and hips through the aperture in the top of the boat, extending his legs lengthways, while from his hips up are outside. This part of the body is covered with seal skin, made the same as a "Jumper," and lashed with drawing strings at the bottom, to a rim round the aperture in the boat. The boatman propels his craft with a double bladed paddle, about seven feet in length, made of light wood; and slightly made; the main part but about 1½ or 2 inches in diameter, and the blade 4 inches wide, and ornamented with ivory. With this he moves his boat through the water at a very rapid rate. By a dexterous movement with his oar, an expert boatman will completely turn his boat over and come up on the opposite side, still retaining his accustomed situation.

In this fragile vessel he pursues his avocation of spearing seals in the roughest weather, for which purpose he has a barbed spear several inches long; made of steel, and very sharp, which is attached to an ivory point about 8 inches in length and 2½ inches in diameter; to the steel is attached a line; forty feet in length made of the hide of the Walrus, and this is fastened to a bladder made of the skin of a seal and filled with air lying on the after part of the boat. When the spear enters the seal, it is arranged so that it disengages itself from the ivory point, by the point slipping at the same instant from the staff, but it is attached by a string and floats with it, while at the same time the bladder of which the line is attached, is thrown overboard, preventing the seal from sinking any farther than the length of the line: the staff and seal are then recovered at his leisure. For killing waterfowl, of which there are but few, a sharp, round spear is used, attached to a staff seven feet in length. These spears are thrown with astonishing accuracy, rarely, if ever missing their mark. Another manner, and the easiest by far of spearing the seal, is by doing it through a hole in the ice where they come up to breathe; they will frequently scratch holes through the ice from the under side, where it is several feet thick, to get fresh air; the natives are accustomed to the noise made by the scratching, and will hear them a long distance and watch for them, and as soon as they make their appearance they are at once killed and secured.

RISE OF THE SIERA MADRE REPUBLIC.—By way of New Orleans we have news that the revolution thus far has proved successful. It commenced at Camargo, where the patriots attacked the Mexicans and were victorious, having taken the town by storm, with a loss by the Mexicans of 60. The government troops were entrenched in a church with artillery. The revolutionists are commanded by Carabyl, who has with him two companies of Texans. At last accounts they were marching on to Matamoras and Reynosa. Gen. Avalos, who is at Matamoras, has only 300 troops. He had made a requisition on the city for 2000, but the city refused to send a single man. The plan of the revolutionists was a pronunciamento, which was widely circulated.—Tampico and vicinity is in the hands of the insurgents. The people of Matamoras are quietly waiting the arrival of the liberating army.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Wm. Flint, Mr. A. H. CAUGHEY, and LIZZIE A. daughter of the late Wm. W. Reed, all of this city.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Rice, Mr. DAVID DUNCAN, and Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Jacob Fritz, all of Venango.

On the 12th inst, by the Rev. Joseph Dean, Mr. PATRICK LEONARD and Miss MARY KELLEY, all of this city.

On the 7th inst., at Newton Centre, Mass., by the Rev. R. E. Pattison, D. D., Mr GEORGE W GUNNISON, of this city, to Miss SARAH LAVINA, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

On the 16th inst by Rev. J. H. Presley Mr WM. C. WARNER and Miss MATILDA, daughter of Mr David Kennedy all of this city.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

THE stockholders in the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road company are notified that an election of officers for said company will take place at the office of the company in Erie on the first Monday of November, 1851, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Oct 15, 1851. F. ARBUCKLE, Secretary.

List of Causes

Set down for trial on the first Monday in November, 1851.

Ovid Finney	vs	Benjamin Eaton,
Jonas W. Clark	vs	E. A. Lester et al
E. Parsons	vs	A. Kelley,
D. Moore	vs	J. G. Reid, admr
G. Dodge	vs	J. Foster,
J. H. Miller et al	vs	C. Graft, et al
A. Fuller	vs	W Taggart
J. & B. Johnson	vs	William Brown,
Joel Johnson	vs	Batavia Church
S. Dickinson	vs	P. F Cady,
M. M'Donald	vs	Millcreek Township,
Ira Parker	vs	John Burton, et al

JAMES SKINNER, Pro.

DR. BROWNELL,

DENTIST, from long experience, is prepared to execute Dental work in a superior style. Te

Erie County Agricultural Fair.

The Erie County Agricultural Society held their Fair for the year 1851, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd days of Oct. in the City of Erie. On Wednesday, the 1st day of the Fair, agreeably to public notice given, and in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of said Society, an election of officers for the ensuing year, took place in the Society's Tent on the Fair Ground at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz: JOHN SCOULLER, President; ROBERT EVANS and DAVID H. CHAPMAN Vice Presidents; *James D. Dunlap*, Recording Secretary; *Wm. A. Brown*, Corresponding Secretary, and *Judah C. Spencer*, Treasurer — Henry Gingrich, Stephen C. Lee, John W. M'Lane, John M'Cord, Wm. E. Marvin, Moses C. Giddings, M. S. Lytle, C. Lee, J. B. Caldwell, Thomas Willis, Miles W. Caughey, G. Stranahan, James Brawley, L. I. Baldwin, G. A. Bennett, John H. Riblet, Wm. Himrod, R. A. White, G. W. Colton, G. Elliott, Conrad Brown, Jr, Robert Sewell, Matthew R. Barr, Smith Jackson, Philip Osborn, James Miles, G. W. Barr, W. W. Eaton, Frederick Ohlwiler, Wm. Kelley, N. W. Russell, A. Kirkpatrick, Samuel C. Sturgeon and Gideon H. Wagoner, Executive Committee. The Ploughing Match took place at 2 o'clock, P. M. of the same day.

The officers and friends of the society very much regretted that the articles were not generally entered and arranged the first day, so that better order could be preserved in the arrangement and classification of articles, and thereby *prevent* mistakes by the Judges in overlooking many very meritorious articles. Where injustice has been done, the persons whose articles were overlooked, ought to exhonorate the Judges from blame, and remember that it was caused by throwing so largely into the last day the entering, classifying and *receiving members*.

The thanks of the society are due to the many hundreds of our citizens, who sent in articles to make the annual exhibition attractive and instructive. Every year is adding strength to the society, and it is anticipated that the time is not far distant when nearly all of the citizens of our whole county will see the importance of aiding in this work, by becoming members of the society and contributing their best productions to make the annual exhibition more attractive, as well as more highly instructive. The officers receive no compensation whatever for their services, and the entire funds received are appropriated for Premiums, &c. Therefore by increased strength every year, the Premiums can accordingly be increased to promote the interest of the Agriculturalist, the Horticulturalist, the Manufacturer, and the Mechanic. The accounts of the Treasurer are carefully audited every year, and an exhibit will hereafter be published showing the amount of receipts and expenditures for every year since the organization of the society.

The thanks of the society are also due to the editors of all the newspapers of our city, for publishing the proceedings of the society free of charge, and thereby still making it the more strongly obligatory upon all classes of our citizens to sustain the press by patronizing them liberally by subscribing for their papers, &c., to encourage them in their present liberal course, as well to enable the subscriber to be posted up in all county matters, as well as news generally.

The Secretary read the awards of the Judges on Thursday at 4 o'clock, P. M., which were as follows:

The Judges on Horses, including Stallions, Matched, Single and Farm Horses reported for

R. O. Hills, best Stallion, Diploma, & $5 00
Thomas Dunn (of Fairview) 2nd best Stallion, 3 00
D. S. Bennett, 3d best Stallion, 1 00
Robert Custard, best four year old Gelding, Diploma and 2 00
J. Sampson, best span of Farm Horses, 3 00
D. Parker, 2d best do do do 2 00
Thomas Lenan, best span of Matched Carriage Horses, Dip and 3 00
Jacob Fritz, 2nd best do do 2 00
J. S Caldwell best Carriage and Saddle Horse, Diploma and 2 00
John Kirkpatrick 2d best do do 1 00
2nd Committee on Horses including Blood Marks and Colts of every discription.
S. Matwell, best 3 year old Stallion colt, Dip. and 3 00
B. Chambers, 2nd best do do 2 00
J Reeder, best 2 year old do Dip. and 2 00
J. H. Metcalf, 2nd best do 1 50
A. Kirkpatrick best 3 year old Gelding Colt, Dip. and 2 00
Wm Hinton, 2nd do do do 1 50
R. Custard, best 2 year old do 2 00
A. Kirkpatrick, 2nd do do 1 00
R. S. Brawley, best 3 year old Mare Diploma and 2 00
John McLane, 2nd do do do 1 50
John McClune, best 2 year old do 2 00
Perry May, 2d do do do 1 50
John Hess, best 1 year old Colt, 2 00
Frank Strong 2nd do do do 1 00
W. W. Davidson, best Mare & Colt, Diploma and 3 00
Jas. Whitehill 2nd do do do 2 00
Jas. James, best 3 year old matched Mares, G F. Elliot, 2nd do 2 do do Horses,
Jos. M'Cord, do do do do Mares.
John Kirkpatrick, best Blood Mare.
John Bennet, 2nd do do do
No premiums offered on the above description of animals.

Fat Cattle and Working Oxen.

Moses C. Giddings, best pair of working Oxen, Dip. and 3 00
James Johnson, 2nd do do do 2 00
Peter E Barton, best pair of 4 year old Steers, Dip. and 2 00
M. Pollock, best fatted animal for Beef, 3 00
Samuel Chambers, 2nd do do do 1 50
The committee reported their regrets that so few fat Cattle and working Steers were present for exhibition.

Cows and other Cattle not included in the 1st Committee.

John McCord, best Bull over 2 years old, Dip. and 5 00
Cooper Mitchel, 2nd do do do 2 00
Ira Sherwin, best 1 year old Bull, Dip. & 3 00
Francis D. Strong, 2nd do do do 2 00
Ira Sherwin, best Bull Calf, Dip. and 2 00
Wm. Moorhead, 2nd do do do 1 00
C. F. Kendrick, best Heifer Calf, Dip. & 1 00
Wm. F. Davidson best pair trained 3 year old Steers, Dip. and 2 00
Adam Steel, 2nd do do do 1 50
Ira Sherwin, best Milch Cow, Dip, and 2 00
do do 2nd do do 1 00
Jos. McCord, best Heifer under 3 years old, 2 00
David C. Chambers, 2nd do do do 1 00

The Committee report also that there were also Bulls, Steers and Cows, quite meritorious, which are not included in the above, especially those belonging to J. K. Caldwell, H. Shattuck, Edwin ——, L. I. Baldwin, G. H. Wagner, John Johnson, and John Barton.

On Sheep.

Wm. Moorhead, best Buck, with long wool, Dip. and 2 00
G. W. Barr, 2nd best do do 1 00
do best Ewe, do 2 00
Wm Moorhead, 2nd best do 1 00
Thos. Willis, best south down Buck, 2 00
do do Ewe, 1 00
T. Elliot, best fine wool Buck, Dip. and 3 00
Robert Evans, 2nd do 1 50
T. Elliott, best 2 Ewes fine wool, Dip. and 2 00
do 2nd best do 1 00
Thos. Willis, best 2 Bakewell Ewes.
D. H. Chapman, best Cotswell Buck.
do 2nd best do do
No premiums offered on the above.

On Swine.

David Burton, best four Pigs between two and six months, 2 00
John Johnson, best breeding Sow, 2 00

On Poultry.

Dunlap, Sherwin, Davidson, and M'Lane, four pairs of Shangae Fowls, best improved kind, Dip. and 2 00
W. W. Loomis, Scotch Game, 2nd best improved kind, 1 00
Calvin Leet, best common Fowls, 1 00
A. Whittier, 2nd do do 50
Ira Sherwin, best Turkies, 1 00
Thomas Willis, 2nd do 75

The Committee on Fowls recommended a Premium to be given on Dr. Dickerson's Cochen China and Poland Fowls, and also on James D. Dunlap's Black Spanish Fowls. The Committee on Miscellaneous articles generally, took the same into consideration, and reported the following premiums, viz:

J. D. Dunlap, on Black Spanish Fowls, 1 50
Dr. Dickinson, to Cochin China do 1 00
do to Poland do 1 00

On Wheat, Barle, Oats, and Corn.

W. W. Eaton, best sample blue stem Wheat in straw, Dip.
Reuben Fields, best ears of seed Corn, 50

This Committee adjourned to meet at the office of the Secretary on the 2nth of February next, to decide upon such winter crops as shall be submitted to them.

On Field Crops other than Wheat, Barley, Oats and Corn.

John Johnson, best Timothy Seed, 1 00

This Committee also adjourned to meet at the office of the Secretary on the 20th of February next, to decide upon such winter premiums as shall then be submitted them, agreeably to the regulations of the society.

On Bread, Butter, Cheese, Honey and Sugar.

John Barton, best Cheese of 60 lbs. and more, Dip. and 3 00
D. D. White, 2nd best do do 2 00
A. K. Miller, best Cheese of 25 lbs., Dip. and 3 00
Henry Shattuck, 2nd best do 2 00
John Johnson, largest quantity and best quality of Cheese from any number of cows in proportion to their number in six days, (13 cows and weight of cheese in six days 226 lbs.,) Dip. and 3 00
Stutely Stafford, 2nd best do (34 cows and weight of cheese in 6 days 621 lbs.,) 2 00
Elihu Marvin best loaf of Bread, (from flour made from Mediterranean wheat,) Dip. and 1 00
S. B. Wagner, best 10 lbs. of Butter, Dip. and 1 00
John Neff, 2nd do do 75
Robert Sewell, best Honey in comb, 10 lbs., 1 00
John M. Waires, 2nd best do 75
Robert Sewell, best 10 lbs strained Honey, 1 00
S. Stafford, best 10 lbs. of Maple Sugar, 1 00

The Committee also awarded a Diploma for a very superior specimen of Starch, but the article not entered in Treasurer's book, and therefore name not known.

On Ploughs and Ploughing.

Robert Evans, 1st premium for turf ploughing with Cayuga right-hand plough.
Ploughman Conrad Kirsh, depth of furrow, 7 inches and width 13 inches, Dip. and 3 00
Samuel Pollock, 2nd premium do with Glass' superior left-hand plough. Depth of furrow 7 inches, and with 13 inches, 2 00
Truman Buck, 3rd do with Wolverine right-hand plough. Depth of furrow 6 inches and width 13½ inches, 1 00
Col. D. S. Clark, best sub soil Plough, Dep. and 2 00
Wm. Bladen, best Stubble Plough, tested by himself as Ploughman, Dip. and 2 00

On Farming Utensils other than Ploughs.

R. Evans, best collection of farm tools, 3 00
do best Harrow, 2 00
Wm. Allis, best one-horse Cultivator, 1 00
do best two-horse do 1 00
Col. D. S. Clark, best Straw and Corn Cutter, (dirk knife,) 1 00
D. S. Clark, best Wheat Drill, 2 00
James Sampson, best horse Rake, 1 00
Wm. Biggers, best Fanning-Mill, 1 00
D. S. Clark, best Corn Sheller, 1 00

On Flour.

Geo. A. Elliot, best barrel of Flour from the smallest quantity of wheat, B. M. Meiler, Miller, Dip. and 2 00

On Fruits.

The Committee on Fruit reported that at their meetings held during the Summer and Fall previous to the day of the Fair, there had been presented at various times for their inspection several varieties of early apples, peaches and plums by G. Sanford, early harvest and early bough apples by John Brawley, Bartlet pears, apples and peaches by Robert Evans, several varieties of Apricots and Peaches by James D. Dunlap, beautiful specimens of magnum bonam, Mediterranean and large blue plum by G. Loomis, early apples, pears and water-mellons by C. Leet, several varieties of Peaches by *Dr. S. Dickinson* and David M'Alister, and a very large white egg plum presented in spirits by Dr. Kellogg of Girard. The committee on the above fruits have awarded to G. Sanford 1st premium on largest variety of good Peaches, Diploma and $1.00; to the same for best early apples, $1,00; James D. Dunlap best collection of Apricots, Diploma and 50 cents; Guy Loomis best collection of Plums, Diploma and $1,00; Calvin Leet best specimen of watermelon, 75 cents.

At the holding of the Fair the Committee made the following awards, viz:

John K. Caldwell for best six varieties of table and kitchen Apples, Diploma and $1,00; John Rice second best do., $1,00; Elihu Marvin 6 varieties of Winter Apples, Diploma and $1,00; Calvin Leet 2d best do., $1,00; Calvin Leet best Winter Pears, Dip. and $1,00; Robert Sewell greatest number of good varieties of Pears, Dip. and $1,00; Chester Jones peck of best Quinces, Dip. and $1,00; John K. Caldwell had awarded to him at the Fair the largest variety of good Peaches, but in consequence of the premium having been previously awarded, the Committee had not the power to award this to him. John Evans, jr., best early variety of grapes, Dip. and 50 cents; E. Marvin 2d best do, 50 cents; John Cooper exhibited a Muskmelon, 75 cents; David M'Alister the largest good Peaches (the Shank Peach,) preserved in spirits, Dip.

William Cooper exhibited a very beautiful specimen of the Fox Grape. P. Arbuckle also exhibited a beautiful specimen of Nectarines. This premium list as well as others ought to be extended the next year.

Flowers and Green House Plants.

John Sampson, best Floral exhibition, Dip. and 5 00
do do best and most extensive exhibition of Green House Plants, Dip. and 2 00
A. & H. P. Mehaffey, 2nd best do 1 00
Jas Hubblewhite, best Bouquet, Dip. and 75
do 2nd do 75
Mrs D. S. Clark, 3rd do 50

Roots and Garden Vegetables.

John Coppersmith, 12 best stalks of Celery, 50
do 12 best Table Turnips, 50
do 12 best Carrots, 50
John Sampson, 12 best Table Beets, 50
John Coppersmith, 12 best Parsnips, 50
John Neff, 12 best Onions, 50
John Coppersmith, 3 best heads of Cabbage, 50
John Sampson, 12 best Tomatoes, 50
Fred. Ohlwiler, best Sweet Potatoes, 50
John Sampson, best bunch double Parsley, 50
John Coppersmith, 3 best Squashes, 50
John M'Cord, best Pumpkins, 50
John Coppersmith, best Sweet Corn, 50
J. B. Moorhead, best half bush. table Potatoes, 50
Lloyd Nichols, 2nd do do 37
A. Kirkpatrick, best seedling Potatoes, 50

John Coppersmith, best and greatest variety of Vegetables raised by exhibitors, Dip. and 1 00
John Sampson, best kitchen and flower garden with fruits to be grown by exhibitor, Dip.

Household Manufactures.

Rhodes, Case and Co., best pair of Blankets, Dip. and 1 00
A. Leland, 2nd do do 50
Rhodes, Case & Co., best Flannels Dip. & 1 00
do do 2rd do do do 50
James P. Vincent, best Wool Carpet, Dip. and 1 00
L. H. Couse, 2nd do do
Mrs. Calvin Leet, best Rag Carpet, Dip. and 1 00
L. H. Couse, 2nd do do 50
Mrs. J. M. T. Dunn, best Wool Carpet, Dip. and 1 00
John Evans jr., 2nd do do 50
Mrs Alexander, best Bed Quilt, Dip. & 1 00
Jas. M. Moorhead, 2nd do 50
A. Leland, best Counterpane, Dip and 1 00
Mrs. J. M. T. Dunn, best Table Spread, Dip. and 1 00
Mrs. J. M. T. Dunn, 2d best do 50
A. Leland, best Tow Cloth, Dip. and 1 00
Mrs. Thomas Dunn, best fine Woolen Stockings, 50
Mary E. Dunn, best fine Linen Stockings, (very superior,) 50
Rhoda Brown best Sewing Silk, Dip. and 1 00

The committee reported that there were several other very beautiful Quilts exhibited, and that they had some difficulty in deciding.

Miscellaneous Manufactures.

Rhodes, Case & Co., best Woolen Manufacturers, Dip and 2 00
Rhodes, Case & Co., 2nd best do 1 00
Wm. Beatty, best air tight regulator Stove, Dip.
Bennett & Co., best cast parlor wood Stove.
Do do Folding door wood Parlor Stove,
Bennett & Co., best Cook Stove, (Bang Up, No. 2.) Dip.
W. J. F. Liddell, best Blacksmith work, 1 Gate.
Do do Whitesmith work, 1 Lightning Rod and Points. Dip.
Bennett & Co., best Copper and Tin Work. Dip. and 2 00
Derby & Monfort, best Gunsmith Work, 1 Rifle, Dip. and 2 00
G. Loomis & Co, best Silver Work and Jewelry, Dip. and 2 00
L. B. Chevalier, best Carriage, (1 Rockaway,) Dip. and 2 00
E C. Bennett, 2nd best carriage, 1 00
L. B. Chevalier, best carriage Paint'g D. & 2 00
E. Goodrich, best Brick; Dip. and 2 00
Jas. Sawtel, 2nd do do 1 00
Gen. J. Killpatrick, best Tile for draining, Dip. and 2 00
G. A. Bennett & Co., best metalic water Pump, Dip. and 2 00
Lynch & Atkins, best Sign and Ornamental Painting, Dip. and 2 00
Perkins & Seiden, best Paper Mak'n D. & 2 00

A case of very beautiful Jewelry was exhibited by R. P Stockton, not of his own manufacture, which was very creditable to his taste in the selection for his establishment, and for which the miscellaneous committee awarded a Diploma.

A handsome assortment of Furniture was exhibited by the houses of J. H. Riblet & Co., and A & H. P. Mehaffey, of elegant workmanship and finish, very creditable to both firms, both of whom waived the award in order to promote the interest of the Society.

Paintings, Drawings, Daguerreotypes, &c.

Miss. C. Ingersoll, best Oil Painting, (Music hath Charms,) Dip. and 1 00
Miss C. Ingersoll best Portrait Pain'g, D. & 2 00
Mrs. Walter Chester, best Metochromatic Drawing, Dip. and 1 00
Miss Eliza Neely, best Painting in water colors, Dip. and 1 00
W. H. Sherman, best Daguerreotype Specimens, Dip. and 1 00
E. Abel, 2nd best do 1 00

Millinery and Dress Making.

Mrs. M. Curtis, best Millinery. Dip. and 2 00
A. M. Blake, best manufactory of straw Bonnets and Hats, Dip.
Miss Eliza Neely, best Dress Making, Dip. and 2 00
Mrs. M. Curtis, 2nd do do. 1 00

Needle, Shell, Wax-Work and Embroidering.

Mrs. Elihu Marvin, 2 Silk Cushions, Dip.
Mrs. Irwin Camp, 1 Lamp Mat, Dip.
Miss Kate Chester Lamp Mat and other articles, Dip.
Mrs. Arbuckle, Lamp Mat, Dip.
Miss Julia A. Arbuckle, Lamp Mats, Dip.
Miss Nancy Arbuckle, do Dip.
Miss Ann Lowry, Toilet Cushion, Dip.
Miss A. Gray, a Lamp Mat, Dip.
Miss Ingersole, a Sofa Cushion, Dip.
Miss E. S. Perry, fancy Paper Cutting, Dip.
Mrs. M. Curtis, Embuidered Slippers, Dip.
Miss E. Bell, Sewing Case and Embridered Slippers, Dip. and 1 00
Miss Caroline Beebe, Doylets, Dip.
Mrs. M. Curtis, a Needle Case, Dip.
Miss C. Moorhead, a pair of Match Cases, Dip.
Miss A. Jaqu s, Bead Purse, Dip.
Mrs. Willing, do Dip.
Rhoda Brown, Lace Veil and Shawl, Dip.
Miss R. Dunn, a Cap and embroidered Skirt, Dip.
Mrs. J. C. Spencer, a Worked Collar, by Miss Jane Wilson, Dip.
Miss Mary Kelley, a Pen Wiper, Dip.
Thos. Wilson, best Shell Pyramid, Dip. 50
Miss F. L. Spencer, Needle Book, Dip.
Miss Kate Goodwin, a Silk Sofa Cushion, Dip.
Miss Sarah L. Olmsted, do do Dip.
Miss Marrion E. Colt, do do Dip.
Mrs. D. S. Clark, a Brioske, Dip.
do Tidy and Scarf of Crotchet work, Dip.
Miss M. Jaques, Crochet Sleaves, Dip.
Miss McAllaster, Toilet Cushion, Dip.
do a Handkerchief Case, Dip.
Eliza Neely, an Embroidered Cap, Dip.
Mrs. I. Camp, best worked Cushion and Back, Dip. and 50
do best pair of Ottomans, Dip. 1 00

The committee found so many of the above articles so nearly alike in merit that they have therefore reported several of the same articles as best, and therefore entitled to Diploma. Several superior articles were handed in late, and without tickets, and therefore no award for them.

Miscellaneous Articles generally.

A. Patchin, best Mowing Machine, Dip.
do best Dog Power Churn, Dip.
A. M. Tarbell, best Cider Mill, 2 00
Mr. Cooper, best Threshing Machine, Dip.
Alex. C. Twining, inventor of best model for railroad bridge, constructed by Wm. C. Keeler, Dip.
D. S. Clark, best Corn Drill, Dip.
R. J. Sibley & Co., best specimens of Stone Ware, 1 00
John Evans, best Hand Rakes, Dip.
A. Leland, best Plaid Flannel, 1 00
J. B. Moorhead, 2nd do 50
C. F. Kendrick, best set of Draining Tools, Dip.
G. A. Bennett, best Union Counter Scales, Dip.
G. Loomis & Co., best Seal Cutting, Dip.
do best Artificial Flowers, Dip.
Isaac Eaton, best Paring Machine, 50
W. J. F. Liddel, best Iron Fence, 1 00
do do Gate, Dip.
do do Lightning Rod Points. Dip.

Many very meretorious articles were undoubtedly overlooked by being in the hurry of the day placed to the wrong judges. If the persons who entered articles would have examined the premium list and when they found them not enumerated in any of the lists of premiums, had them referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous articles generally, who had the power to award on every meritorious article not on any of the lists, better satisfaction could have been given. All the Judges except the ones on Miscellaneous articles generally were confined to their lists mentioned under their respective heads in their lists of premiums. It is desireable that hereafter the classifications may be so well understood both by the Judges and those who enter articles that errors may be avoided.

The Fair was undoubtedly the finest exhibition ever held in Erie County, and the Society is now upon a Permanent Basis.

Those entitled to Diplomas, can have them by calling upon the Secretary, James D. Dunlap, and those entitled to money will be paid by calling on the Treasurer, J. C. Spencer. JOHN BRAWLEY, Pres.

JAMES D. DUNLAP, Sec.

150 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for a House and Lot in Erie, 150 acres of land in Wisconsin, the same being granted to a soldier in the late war, under the act of Congress of 1850. The Patent from the U. S. recites it as located upon the northwest quarter of Section 31, in township 23 of Range 23, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Green Bay, Wisconsin." The exchange for a house and lot in Erie would be preferred
Erie, Oct. 11 1851—1?28 CHARLES W. KELSO.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS H. S. WARD would say to the Ladies that by their liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, she is now prepared with the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions of Fall and Winter, bonnetts, which she will be happy to sell at the very lowest prices.—Her stock consists of over forty different kinds of Bonnets, at prices that cannot help but suit the times. Also, Ribbons and Flowers, and in fact a general assortment of Millinery.

Straws bleached and pressed in the latest styles. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

☞ Country Milliners supplied with goods at the lowest market prices.
Erie, Oct. 11 1851. 22.

TO DENTISTS.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT has just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of TEETH, Foils and Dentist Findings, which he offers to sell at eastern prices
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of the Erie Academy commenced on Monday last, under the charge of
J. A. Hastings, A. M., Principal.
O. D. Hendrix, Teacher in the English Department,
Miss S. A. Kisse, Teacher in the Young Ladies Department.

Terms per Quarter.

Primary Branches, $1 00
Higher English Branches, 3 00
Languages, 4 00

JOHN GALBRAITH, Pres.
MURRAY WHALLON, Sec'y.
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 3?21

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just returned from New York with a large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which were purchased within a few days past for Cash, and owing to the great panic in the money market as a great sacrifice to the importers and manufacturers. We are prepared to give the public the benefit of our purchases at a small advance. They do not boast of the quality or the cheapness, but would invite a comparison of quality and prices, and are satisfied none will go away dissatisfied. GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

BAY STATE SHAWLS.—The place to purchase Shawls cheap is at No. 5 Cheapside, GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED—Nineteen Male School Teachers to teach for four months in Millcreek tp. The School Directors will meet at the Millcreek House, Eagle Village, on Saturday the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of examining teachers.
Millcreek, Oct. 4, 1851. J. K. CADWELL, Sec'y. 3?21

BUTTER and Cheese Tryers, at RUFUS REED'S.
Erie, Aug. 9 13

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, consisting of foreign and domestic dry goods, hardware, groceries, wet and dry, crockery, nails, &c., which will be sold at unprecedented low prices, for ready pay, as I wish to do business on the ready pay system in future. Call and examine prices and qualities, and you will be satisfied as to both
Oct. 11, 1851. SMITH JACKSON

Spavins, Ringbones, Windgalls, Curbs, Splints.

HAVING seen the virtues of Major's celebrated British Remedy tested in the removal of a Bone Spavin from my Horse, I have purchased the exclusive right of compounding, using, and selling this unparalleled medicine in the town of Harborcreek, Erie county, Pa. The public are therefore informed that I am prepared to apply this medicine to all Horses afflicted with Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs Windgalls, Splints &c., brought to me at Wesleyville, and that when properly applied it has never failed to affect a cure. JOHN BENNETT.
Wesley-ville, October 11, 1851. 1?22

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing in the mercantile business between the subscribers, under the firm of Lowry, Brown & Co., was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to Bennett & Co., who are to settle all claims against it.

BENNETT & CO.
M. B. LOWRY.

Erie, Sept. 27.—20

ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

Having Tried it, We find it Works Well.

BELIEVING the Cash System the only true system of doing business, the undersigned has adopted it, and finds it work well both for himself and customers, as it has enabled him to purchase his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

at extremely low rates, consequently he will be able to furnish his customers and the public at corresponding prices. All in want of any thing in his line are respectfully invited to examine his elegant assortment of

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

Consisting of Black, Blue Black, Brown, Green and Drab Broadcloths, and Cassimeres of various patterns. Also;

Silk, Satin, Worsted & Woollen Vests & Vestings!

All of which were purchased in New York for CASH, and are now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture as

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market: but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber JAMES LYTLE.
Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. 20

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the Store No. 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lester, Bennett & Chester, is receiving direct from New York a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York.

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale**, will confine himself to selling by the Package, if he can be sustained in so doing. He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his stock, viz:

New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do. Porto Rico, Muscovado, & Cuba Molasses. S. H. Syrup, in bbl. or hhd; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffees; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's loose chewing, and papers, also loose and assorted size pap. Smoking; Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Figs, Pimento Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee mills, and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half, and quarter kegs, Shot, Lead, Nuts of different kinds; No. 1 Pale, Excelsior, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and Whale Oil; Sperm, Linseed and Olive do; Mackerel, No's 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls., Codfish, Herring and White fish; Paints and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey, Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champaign Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.
Erie, Sept 20.—19. J. M. SMITH.

FALL MILLINERY.

MRS CURTIS is now opening a large and splendid assortment of Millinery Goods, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Her stock embraces the following:

RIBBONS—Rich plaid, newest style, scarf, satin and velvet Ribbons, in short every style that can be called for.
SATINS—All colors and prices.
SILKS—Of every description, for making Bonnets, Lining velvet Cloaks, &c.
SILK VELVETS—Black, brown, blue, green, scarlet, for Odd Fellows' Regalias, &c.
FLOWERS—Plumes, Tabs, Arches, Laces.
EDGINGS—Black Lace Veils.
EMBROIDERY—Collars, a very large assortment, cuffs, undersleeves, chemisetts, handkerchiefs, embroidered and plain, edgings and insertions.
KID GLOVES—Gentlemen's white, Ladies white and colored, first quality, Mitts, long and short, great variety.
HOSIERY.—All colors, best quality.
DRESS TRIMMINGS—Netted Fringe, Buttons, Gimps, Fluted Ribbons, &c.
DRESS CAPS—Of every style.
BONNETS—Straw, Silk Satin and Velvet, of the latest style, constantly on hand. Straw Bonnet cleaned and shaped on the shortest notice.
Cloak Trimmings, ready made Cloaks, Velvet Socks, Mantillas, &c., Fancy Baskets, Combs, Crochet Needles Tidy Needles, Tidy Cotton Tapes, Hooks and Eyes Boy's Belts, Elastics, with many other articles too numerous to mention. All orders for Goods and Bonnets promptly attended to.
Erie, Sept. 27, 1851. 20

Musical Academy.

THIS Institute will be opened in a few days at his rooms, 4 doors east of the Erie Bank, as soon as the names of Fifty subscribers are obtained. Terms—$6 for one person, $10 for families containing six persons, per year, invariably in advance. Five lessons will be given every Saturday, either of which pupils may read. Hours are 7 A. M. to 9, from 10 to 12, from 1 P. M. to 3, from 4 to 6, from 7 evening to 9. The ladies may select one of these lessons for themselves, thus enabling all to attend without inconvenience. This unparalled low price of tuition brings instruction within the reach of all. The hours will be occupied in the following manner:—First vocal exercises—second, lectures on every thing connected with music, (history of music, including the names of musical matters)—third, rudiments of music, with explanations on the black board, or on an instrument—fourth, sacred music, with accompaniment on the Melodion — All persons wishing to subscribe, will find same at the above named rooms. WM. WILLING.
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. tf21

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Steam Saw Mill, and about four acres of Land attached thereto, situate in the township of Washington, Erie County, two miles from the flourishing village of Edenboro, about fifty rods from the line of the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road.

This offers very great inducements to purchasers at this particular time, the Plank Road has just been let and from the favorable position of the mill it could undoubtedly successfully compete with any saw mill in the county for furnishing the plank for the road. The mill is in first rate running order, having an excellent engine, situate in a rich and flourishing country, and having within a short distance an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber.

It will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms to the purchaser. For particulars inquire of J. H. Campbell, of Edenboro, or the subscriber in Erie. C. A. CULBERTSON.
September 23, 1851. tf19

HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY, Removed to No. 144 Race Street.

Between Fourth and Fifth, opposite Crown Street, Philadelphia.

WHERE the Proprietor is enabled, by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for Hover's Ink, which its widespread reputation has created.

This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.

In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement* for mending Glass and China, as well as a superior *Hair Dye*, a trial of which only necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sealing Wax*, well adapted for Druggists and Bottlers, at a very low price, in large or small quantities.

Orders addressed to JOSEPH E HOVER,
Manufacturer, No. 144 Race-st. Between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Sept 20, 1851. 3m19

EUREKA! EUREKA!!

We have Found it! Found What!!

WHY that I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. are selling all Goods in their line cheaper than any body, Jew or Gentile, this side of New York. Call at

No. 4, Wright's Block!

and examine their great assortment of

Coats, Pants and Vests,

of the finest materials, of the best fit, and of the most superior workmanship, which are sold at this establishment so cheap that a man will make more by buying than going without. In short their articles are

SOLD AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES

that hereafter there can be no excuse for seedy Coats, soiled Vests or dilapidated Pants. But their stock of Ready Made Clothing is not the only inducement held out to a "Fat, Ragged and Saucy Public" to give them a call, for their stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

is unsurpassed for variety, Fashion and, above all, Cheapness; and as they have in their employ

One of the Best Cutters in Town,

They will be ready at all times to make Garments to order, and warrant them when done. They have Goods from the finest fabrics to the coarsest, so that every one can be suited. They have a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts from the finest Quality to the Coarsest Hickory Shirt, handkerchiefs, gloves, socks, scarfs, under garments, collars, Bosoms, together with every thing in our line. We have a general assortment of

Ladies Fashionable Goods

for the Fall and Winter trade. We have neither room nor time to enumerate styles or speak of quality, but will just say to Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

IT IS NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS,

and if the prices don't suit we'll endeavor to make them, for we wish to sell and are determined not to be undersold. Don't forget the location, No. 4, Wright's Block!
Erie, Sept. 23, 1851. 19

Sugars! Sugars!!

I AM now receiving a large stock of Sugars, which have just been purchased at very low figures in New York for cash, and will be sold proportionably low for cash or ready pay.

I am also receiving a large supply of Teas, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, &c., &c. I invite the attention of those wishing to purchase and say I think I can offer as good inducements as any house in this city. JOHN C. REESE.
Erie, Sept 20, 1851. 6m19

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE price of Oysters this Fall and Winter at the Merchant's Exchange, will be—

One dozen stewed,	31 cents.
Half " "	20 "
One dozen fried,	31 "
Half " "	20 "
One dozen raw,	25 "
Half " "	12½ "

☞ Oysters by the Keg or Can on hand at all times during the Fall and Winter. W. H. HARRIS, Superintendent.
Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. 19

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Water Power and Saw Mill, at the North slope of the Summit, in Crawford county, on the Erie Extension Canal, surrounded by the finest timber in the county, and a good location for a Grist Mill, will be sold at a great bargain. LUMBER or CANAL BONDS will be taken in payment.
Sept. 20, 1851. M. B. LOWRY.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS, just received at the store of COMPTON HAVERSTICK & CO.

DRESS Trimmings and Buttons at JACKSON'S.
April 26. 9

GEN. LOPEZ PUT TO DEATH.

FIFTY AMERICANS MASSACRED!

AND all this is done because they were trying to assist the Cubans to obtain their independence, and as usual some are pleased while others are displeased, but the only way we know to please all is to

CALL AT JUSTICES.

And examine his large and well selected stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Which he will make up to order on the shortest notice and in the most fashionable

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, *VIA* DUNKIRK

and the Erie Railroad, connecting with first class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS.

1st. Morning Express Train at 6 A. M.
2d. Morning Mail Train at 9 A. M.
3d. Evening Express Train at 1 P. M.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $8 00.
Second Class Fare will be given in a few days.

The Express Freight and Cattle Train leaves Dunkirk daily at 4 A. M., to which a Passenger Car is attached, for the accommodation of way passengers and Drovers.

Particular attention paid to the shipment of Stock and Freight of every description. The gauge being 6 feet wide gives this route great advantages over narrow Roads, in the transportation of stock and all other freight.

Additional Trains will be put in commission in a very short time.

Freight Tariffs distributed, giving full particulars in regard to the prices of Freight.

Freight carefully shipped at Dunkirk, and each of the following Freight stations. Forestville, Smith's Mills, Dayton, Cattaraugus, Little Valley, Great Valley, Allegany, Olean, Hinsdale, Cuba, and all other eastern stations.

J. HOTTINGHAM, Agent. C. MINOT, Supt.
Dunkirk, May 30, 1851 tfd.

OLD Ohio Whiskey—30 barrels just received by
LAIRD & RUST.

JEWELRY

IN great variety at Loomis & Co's embracing Ladies and Gents Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Pencils and Pens, Ladies' Cuff Pins, Bracelets, and other desirable articles, all warranted as represented. Call in—no charge for showing. 7 June 28.

NEW AND USEFUL.

WASHING DAY BANISHED.—EXCELSIOR FAMILY

SOAP

BY which a large washing can be done in one-third less time, trouble and expense than with any other Soaps known. It can be used with soft or hard water, cold or warm. Will remove Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink or stains from goods without the least injury either to the goods or the hands. For sale by
Erie, June 21, 1851. CARTER & BROTHER,

Cheap Hardware Store.

I AM receiving a large and well selected stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware as was ever brought to this market, and it will be sold at a small advance, as I do business on the Cash system only. Those wishing anything pertaining to Hardware can save money by calling at the Cheap Hardware Store. Among my stock can be found Iron both round and square, from 3-16 to 3 inches, flat bar from 3 to 12 inches, hoop, band, scroll, oval and half oval, of all sizes, Sable nail rods, English and American blister steel, axel arms, springs, ground boxes, malable castings, brass bands, anvils, vises, smith's bellows, dirt picks, crowbars, mattocks, grub hoes, coil, log, trace, halter, dog and jack chains, spikes both wrought and cut, from four to eight inches, nails from 3d to 40d, also horse, floor, rossting and wrought nails, horse shoes, butts and hinges of all kinds and sizes; gate latches, hall, crosscut and circular saws, friction rollers, shovels, spades, hoes, sythes, snaths, forks and a good assortment of mechanics tools, &c., &c.,
RUFUS REED,
Erie, May, 3d 1851 No. 3, Reed House.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ERIE BANK IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.

THE Stockholders of this Bank give notice that they intend to apply to the next Legislature for a renewal of the Charter, with the same Capital, and with its present title, location and privileges. By order of the Board of Directors,
Erie. Aug. 20, 1851. 6m15 C. M'SPARREN, Cashier'

SWEDISH LEECHES.—A fine lot just received by Express, and will be kept constantly on hand by
Erie, Sept. 6. J. H. BURTON & CO.

ONCE MORE.

I ASK those who are indebted to me to call and pay. I hope this call will be heeded by those who have neglected the first.
Erie, Sept. 6. J. H. BURTON.

Tanners Oil.

THE subscriber has on hand and will be regularly receiving from his son at Mackinaw a supply of pure Fish Oil of the best quality, and which he will sell at reduced rates by the bbl. or gallon. *Leather manufacturers will find it for their interest* to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Erie, Sept 6, 1851. R. O. HULBURT.

CASH FOR FLAX SEED will be paid at our Drug Store No. 5 Reed House. J.'A. BURTON & CO.

WHITE BRANDY—A splendid article for preserving fruit,
Aug 2. 12 MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

MONEYS remitted to the Old Country on the most favorable terms, on our responsibility. M. SANFORD & CO.
Feb. 22 1851. Beaty's Block Erie Pa.

NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN C. BEEBE having just returned from New York with a large, splendid and cheap assortment of honest Goods, strong handsome, fast colored and fashionable, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers, in every clime, Europe, Asia, Africa and America, bought at a great sacrifice for cash, and offered to the public for nearly their own price. Call and see. Goods shown with promptness to all, and none obliged to buy unless suited. Among his stock will be found silk, wool, cotton and linen, silk and satins Dress Goods of every variety, Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and watered Poplins, edgings, insertings, collars, undersleeves, cuffs, silk and satin Vestings, Fringes, blue, black, purple, white and variagated, Canton flannel, &c.
Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. 6m19

3000 YARDS of Ginghams, just received and for sale by
Sept 29. C. M. TIBBALS.

ERIE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c. against loss by fire, and thank it would be for the interest of the citizens of Erie county to insure with them panys, as they are acquainted with the officers, in preference to foreign companies that they know little about.

DIRECTORS.

C. M. Tibbals, Wm. F. Rindernecht,
J. H. Williams, Smith Jackson,
J. C. Marshall, William Beaty,
J. H. Fullerton, J. H. Haynes,
Harley Sherman, George Selden,
J. D. Clark, James D. Dunlap N. W. Russell.
SMITH JACKSON, President.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
R. J. SIBLEY, Secretary.
WALLACE SHERMAN, Agent.

☞ The Office of the Company, is now at the Register and Recorder's office. Erie, Sept 4, 1851.—17

LAMPS.

A FINE lot. Also, Globes, Chimneys, just received, and for sale cheap at STOCKTON'S.
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

Circular to the Ladies and Gentlemen.

AMONG the thousand inventions that are daily being brought before the public in this age of improvement, one more, and not the least, has made its appearance, designed expressly for your benefit. In introducing to you

LYON'S HATHAIRON,

Having been awarded the Premium at the New York and Michigan State Fairs as being the best article offered for the restoration of the Hair and to keep it from falling off. One trial will prove to you more satisfactory than hundreds of certificates from persons you never heard of, living away down east. Try it, and judge for yourselves. There is nothing about this, but it is an article that is every day used by hundreds of families, to their entire satisfaction. There is nothing in its composition that is in the least injurious to the hair; on the contrary, it will leave your hair in a healthy state, and effectually destroys dandruff, leaving the hair, under its application, always

CLEAN, SOFT AND GLOSSY,

dressed in any style. It is invaluable for its beautifying and invigorating qualities, imparting to the hair *the fragrance of the most delightful flowers.* For the toilet it is unequaled. Try it, Ladies and Gentlemen, and if you find it answers your expectations, the proprietor would be happy to receive your patronage and assistance in introducing it to your friends. Also,

LYON'S EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER,

For Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nervous and Sick Headache, Sea sickness, Nausea, &c. The great advantage of the Fluid extract, or Essence of Jamaica Ginger is, that in a very concentrated form, it contains all the above principles, without any of the inert matter, which makes it much more agreeable to the stomach, and at the same time more palatable. Try a single bottle of either, and if not satisfied our Agents are authorized to return the money in every instance. Orders from Dealers supplied at the usual discount, by addressing
THOMAS & RUST, New York.
☞ Carter & Brother, Druggists, Erie. 6m21

Administrator's Sale.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Erie, will be sold by Public Vendue on the premises on Friday the thirty-first day of October next, commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the following described pieces and lots of ground, situate in Cranesville, in the township of Elk Creek, in the County of Erie, and described as follows: A certain lot of ground, bounded north by the Basin, East by lot of George Pomeroy, south by the highway, and west by the canal, and having thereon a Store &c. Containing about thirty rods of ground more or less. Also a certain lot bounded north Basin, east by land of Berly, and south by the highway, and west by the land of William Warner, containing forty rods of land more or less and a War. house thereon; also a certain other piece of land, bounded north and east by the other lands of said William Monroe, dec'd, south by the lands of Horace Hall, and west by the Meadville road, containing about two-thirds of an acre of land, and having thereon a Dwelling House.

TERMS.—One-fourth on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole sum annually to be paid with each instalment, to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.
HORACE HALL, Administrator of the Estate of
Cranesvill Sept. 20—3t19 William Monroe, dec'd.

THE JEW'S HARP!

In Erie's fair City at the Store of the Jew,
Is kept everything cheap, pretty and new;
To be convinced what we say is really true
Give us a call; then you'll never say no.

Silks, figured, plain and Satin de chenes,
Alpaccas, Merinoes and Muslin de Laths,
Mulls, Cambrics and splendidly embroidered robes,
Wrought in figures the most beautiful, various in modes.

Lace Capes, Undersleeves, Belts, Collars and Cuffs,
Together with a large assortment of fancy stuffs,
A large and splendid lot of Bay State Shawls—
Ladies we're happy to receive all of your calls.

We have Dress Goods of all colors, blue, scarlet and brown,
As pretty and cheap as can be had in the town;
An assortment of Poplins, plain, changeable, watered and plaid.
Far prettier and cheaper than any where else in the city can be had.

We have a fine lot of Hosiery and gloves—again,
We have Laces and Laces, both domed and plain,
With Insertings and Edgings, Cambric, Cotton and Lisle, Shayle,
Which cannot be excelled in beauty of patterns, cheapness and

We would also notice our importation of Wine, [Rine,
The pure juice of the grape, grown on the sunny banks of the
Free from all drugs and poisonous dyes—
None can its excellence know until it be tries.

We would advise our friends of its excellence to partake,
Not merely as a beverage, but for the "stomach's sake,"
For which take it is good and certainly can do you no harm,
In its purity counteracts chief and great charm.

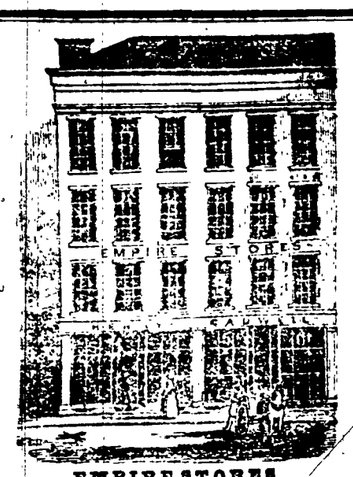
To make quick sales for small profits we certainly are willing,
Unlike our neighbors we want not for big profits and the slow shilling,
The nimble sixpence principle is ours—by it we abide—
By it our goods we sell and let them slide.

Now I do not want this community to be taken by surprise,
Or to think I am trying to pull wool over their eyes;
Or that I am at all inclined to be funny,
In saying I sell goods very cheap for the money.
Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. M. ROSE.

Iron! Iron!! Iron!!!

I am now receiving as large and well assorted stock of Iron as can be found west of Albany. It was bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold for the same at prices that defy competition. Also, a large stock of Nails and Spikes, at unusually low figures.
Erie, Sept. 27. 20 No. 5—Reed House

CHEWING GUM Sweets by the box cheap by
Erie, Sept. 6. J. H. BURTON & CO.



EMPIRE STORES

H. CADWELL is now beginning to receive his large stock of Silks, Fancy, Plain and Staple

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.,

just purchased while the panic in the money market was at its height. I am now prepared to offer Coffee by the Bag, Sugar by the Barrel Brown Sheeting by the Piece or Bale, and all other Dry Goods by the Piece or Package, from by the hundred or ton, Hardware by the package Nails by the keg, and all other goods in the same manner at prices that cannot be beat by any Eastern Jobber, and retail prices will be made to correspond. I have the largest stock of Dress Goods, all new and beautiful styles, that was ever opened for public inspection, and for Cash the price shall suit the buyer. Knowing the fine taste of the Ladies of this vicinity, I know the goods must suit.
Erie, Aug. 30, 1851. 19

EMPIRE AGAIN.

Keep it before the People that the Empires are not to be Undersold.

I HAVE just received the Agency of two of the largest Iron and Nail Manufactories in the Union. Prices are therefore reduced below anything ever heard of. Farmers lift up your heads; a Barrel of Flour will purchase more Nails and Iron than it would a year ago. We will sell Bar Iron as low as 2½cts. per pound, Iron all round for Waggons, including Swedes, at 3½cts. Nails, some sizes as low as 3½cts. by the keg. Those prices are 10 per cent below Buffalo. When those prices can be matched I will try again. The above are for cash. Just receiving a large stock of Shelf Hardware, Saddery Hardware, Buggy Trimmings, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, and Mechanics' Tools of all kinds at low rates; also Rubber Belting.
Erie, Sept 13, 1851. H. CADWELL. 18

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY! SAVE LABOR!

WILSON'S Chinese Lustral Washing Fluid, for washing in hard or soft Water. This Fluid is the best preparation known for washing cotton, linen, or woolen cloths, for removing grease or tar, for cleaning floors or paint, for destroying bed bugs and other vermin, for sale by
Aug 23. J. H. BURTON & Co. 15

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $2000. *This is an excellent* grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $28 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm.

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBoeuff township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hillside, good for grain or grass.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $30 per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price $750.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuff—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.
Feb 26, 1851. 43 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

PORTABLE FURNACES.—We have just received New Patterns for several sizes of these fuel-saving articles for summer use, and are prepared to furnish customers with a superior article. A few on hand ready for use. SENNETT & CO.
May 31. 3

NAILS.—A large lot of first quality Nails, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices for Cash, at the Erie Steam Foundry. SENNETT & CO.
May 31. 3

TEAS.—Fresh Green and Black Teas, only six weeks from Canton; some Green Tea for 50c. per pound, good.
Erie June 7. C. M. TIBBALS.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin constantly on hand and for sale by
[6] R. T. S. & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M. SANFORD have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Collection and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & CO. Office in "Beatty's Block," between State and Peach streets, Public Square.
Erie, Jan. Jap 1, 1851. n11

YEAST POWDER, a superior article, for sale by
June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

OILS.—Hyoscianus, Ergot and Croton, at
CARTER'S

EXTRACTS of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Bitter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Orange Flour, Cochineal and Nectarine, for sale by
June 21. D. S. CLARK. 6

100 BAGS SHOT just received and for sale by
R. T. STELRETT & SONS.
June 21, 1851 6

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank, to be located in the City of Erie, Erie County, Pa., with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to three hundred thousand dollars, and that the individual liability clause will be inserted in the Charter of said Bank.

J. H. Fullerton,	J. C. Marshall,	Smith Jackson,
Henry Tidwell,	C. M. Tibbals,	Guy Loomis,
Geo Kellogg,	Wm. Kelley,	Walter Chester,
Thomas H. Sill,	John Galbraith,	A. Beebe,
	W. M. Gallagher.	

Erie, Pa., June 21, 1851.

PEACH WATER.—Preston & Merrill's Peach Water for flavoring Custards, Cakes, &c., for sale by R. T. S. & SON.

CORN STARCH for sale by
Erie, June 7. R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. In the above stock may be found almost every variety of Gentlemen and Ladies Dress Goods; Ladies and Children's Shoes, a variety of styles and qualities. They invite their old customers and those intending to purchase, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Erie, June 14.—3 JAMES HUGHES & CO.

THOMPSON & GRANT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Are happy to inform their clients, that although hastily ejected by fire from their office, on the morning of the first inst. they are again located and will be happy to serve their clients and friends. Office, three doors north of the Public Square, over Zimmerly's store, opposite the one previously occupied by them.

Mr. Grant is Commissioner for the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Michigan, and Pension and Bounty Land Agent. April 2.

TEAS! TEAS!!

J. W. & E. W. Corlies, No. 69 Pearl St. N. Y.

IMPORTERS and wholesale dealers in GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, of all descriptions suited to the Country Trade.

Are also receiving from the best manufacturers a full assortment of TOBACCO, of the most approved brands, all of which are confidently offered as equal to any in market, and at the lowest cash prices.

Merchants visiting the city would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
New York, August 30, 1851. 3m16

Radway's Ready Relief for Pain.

A CERTAIN cure for Rheumatism, Sore throat, Sprains, Affections of the Spine, Toothache, Tic Doloureux, and all Nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Eruptions of the skin, and Cramps in the stomach. For sale by
Erie, Aug. 2. 13 CARTER & BRO.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies and Children's Shoes in great variety. Also, expected a large stock of Groceries Crockery, Wall and Window Paper, Shelf Hardware, etc., which will be old as cheap as the cheapest, at the store of
May 21. MOORHEAD & HUGHES

WILLOW Wagons, Empire Cribs, Rocking Horses and Wheel barrows, for childrens' use, just received and for sale by
Erie, July 28, W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BAKER'S BROMA, Cocoa and Chocolate, for sale by
Erie, July 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

PRESTON & MERRILL'S Infallible Yeast Powders; also Cor. Soda, for baking purposes, by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

100 BBLS. SALT, just received and for sale by
Erie, July 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

MACKEREL, Shad, White Fish, Trout, and Herring, for sale cheap by W. F. RINDERNECHT

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS

AT LOOMIS & CO.'S,

State St., nearly opposite Empire Stores.

NOW opening, the largest and finest stock of Goods in this line ever offered for sale in Erie, just purchased in N. York embracing all the new st les of rich Jewelry just out. Any one wishing to purchase a splendid watch and chain will have a first rate opportunity for selecting. Not to be undersold by any similar establishment in this vicinity. G. LOOMIS & CO.
Erie, June 21. 6

CALIFORNIA GOLD Manufactured to order at short notice, into Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, or anything desired, of any style, at 7 G. LOOMIS & Co.'s

Tanners Oil.

625 GALLONS of pure Tanners Oil received and for sale by the bbl. and gallon. D. S. CLARK.
Erie, Sept 6, 1851. 17

New and Popular School Book.

COMPREHENSIVE Summary of Universal History, together with a Biography of Distinguished Persons, to which is appended an epitome of Heathen Mythology, Natural Philosophy, General, Astronomy and Physiology: Adapted to the Public Schools of Philadelphia. E. S. JONES & CO. Publishers.
S. W. Corner FOURTH and RACE streets, Philadelphia.

Teachers and School Committees addressing letters to us post paid, will be furnished with copies for examination.

☞ A Full and Complete Assortment of Books and Stationary for sale, at the *Lowest Price.*
Philadelphia, May 3, 1851. 1y51

Bardsatte's Vermifuge Sugar Drops,

FOR the destruction of worms. They contain no calomel or mercury in any form or any deleterious ingredients whatever, and are at once attractive to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and safe in their operation. Children eat them with great avidity. For sale by
Erie, Aug. 2. [19] J. H. BURTON & Co.,
No. 5, Reed House.

SILVER SPOONS—Plain and Threaded Table and Tea Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, etc. of our own manufacture, Silver warranted of the fineness of Dollars, Engraved in good style by
June 28. G. LOOMIS & CO.

A PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST QUACKERY.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED!

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY,

OR FIVE COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR!

DR. La CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise, entitled, A Physiological View of Marriage—a popular treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from genital diseases in both sexes, with upwards of 125 colored and plain lithographic and engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, causes, symptoms and baneful effects of Venereal disease, together with plain directions for the perfect cure of—Syphilis, gleet, strictures, &c., *without mercury.*

To which are added very extensive practical observations on Sexual Debility, arising from nocturnal seminal emissions, or constitutional weakness, and its attendant sympathies. The whole illustrated by striking cases from Dr. La Croix's private practice. The reproductive organs of females illustrated. Menstruation, irregularity, or the entire suppression of the Menses, and their remedies by M. R. La Croix, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Department of the Northern University—Member of the Hospital des Venereiennes, Paris—Correspondent of the Reformed School of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society, &c. &c.

CAUTION.

In this book the nature of every private disease is minutely described, with their symptoms, and how to distinguish one from another—with receipts for the remedies, their management, &c., in plain language. By which every one is enabled to successfully and privately treat his case, (thereby avoiding the impositions daily practiced by quacks on the ignorant,) or to judge if properly treated. Young men who have been unfortunate in contracting disease, previous to placing themselves under the care of any doctor no matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work first, as it exposes the arts and impositions of the practiced hypocrites, who advertise to cure private diseases in the public newspapers. Sold by the author, who may be consulted upon any of the diseases of which it treats. Any person sending 25 cents enclosed a letter (post paid) will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies for $1. Address Dr. M. B. La Croix, or box 1690, P. O., Buffalo, N. Y. Also for sale by the author, No. 56, Beaver st; P. L. Gilbert, under the Museum, Albany, N.Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINT.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix is often called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female imposters, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases of twenty have an injurious effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect, any virtue of it. Ladies who wish for medicines the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

Dr. De Laney's Female Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by females embracing most of the gentility and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merits. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so active are they.

☞ Price $1 per box. they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the Union.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their case may appear, or whatever their disease may be, or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing. He promises to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure for life.

☞ The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his office, at the rooms, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record, are for inspection at the Dispensary, all which are by his medicines.

Remember 64 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffalo, March 8, 1851. 1y43

Erie Livery Stable.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they still continue the Livery business at their old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all description may be found at all times ready for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call. MARTIN & BRIGGS,
Erie, June 14, 1851. tf8.

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Ana. Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Parker's *Juvenile Philosophy,*
do. First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
do. School Compedium of Nat. Philosophy,
Clark's Elements of Drawing.
Page's elements of Geology,
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology,
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,
McIntire's Astronomy and Globes.

HISTORICAL.

Willard's School History.
do. United States and Historical Charts,
do. Universal History and Temple of Time, and Historic Guide.

Science of the English Language

Clark's New English Grammar,
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the mind.

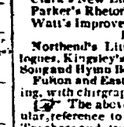
ELECUTIONARY WORK.

Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Britton and Sherwood's School Song and Hymn Book.

Folsom and Eastman's System of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with chirographic Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their special adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country. For sale wholesale and retail, by
O. D. SPAFFORD.
May 21.—2 Agent for A. S. Barnes, & Co.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.



The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the patronage extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I am bound to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now on hand the best COOK STOVE in the state, (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needs no puffing and will show for itself.—I will warrant it to any one wishing to purchase. Also, 3m iron Milk Pans, of all sizes, cheap Vats and Boilers, Strainer Pails, Canal Boat Lamps and pumps, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Boilers Lanters, washbowls, cake pans, pails, blowhorns, dippers, skimmers, tenkettles, boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, lamplifters, pipans, tumbler drainers, spittoons, trunks, dish pans tinned, 1 gallon and half gallon measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, deed boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee cannisters, fruit dishes, dust pans, lard and oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, toy cups and pails, rattle boxes, whistles, applebutter kettles, brass kettles, stove pipes and elbows, &c.

Spouting and Gutters promptly attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired at the shortest notice.

WANTED—100 bbls. of Rosin, and the old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel,
Erie, March 13, 1851.—tf N. MURPHY.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Bonarrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.
Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Eagle Corn Plows.

WE have made arrangements for making and vending the much approved Double Mould Board Corn Plows, patented by Rich, of Troy, N. Y. They are warranted to please. Also, single mould board, with Cast or Wooden beams, as may be desired, for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.
Erie, May 31. SENNETT & CO.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

BY request of some of the members of the Erie County Agricultural Society, the subscriber brought on and offers for sale the following articles.

Emery & Co's, Horse Power and Threshing Machine,
Sub-soil Plows,
Corn Planters and Seed Drills,
Dog Powers for churning, driving grind stones, &c.,
Cornstalk cutter and crushers,
Hay and Straw Cutters,

Emery's improved compressing and thermometer churn combined, 10 teeth Garden Rakes, Hay Forks, improved still Scythe stones, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements for the Agency of the above, together with all articles in Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements, I can furnish at Wholesale or Retail, on the same terms as the manufacturers, adding transportation, and as all articles are warranted, the attention of Farmers and others is solicited.
D. S. CLARK,
Erie may 10, 1851. State street, 2 doors north of Fullerton's.

New Goods for the People.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Nails, Liquors, &c. which is large and well selected and bought cheap, and will be sold at very low prices for ready pays, (*my word for it,*) as cheap as any other in Erie Good number prints from 4½c to 6c, and the best English and Merrimac at 10c per yard, and all other goods in proportion.

Wishing to do a more ready pay business will make the prices so low as to induce persons to make ready pay for their goods.—People are requested to call and take a look at my goods and prices. It will cost nothing to do that, and will oblige, yours &c.
Erie, May 3, 1851. SMITH JACKSON.

Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTLE & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 11th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber Planed and Matched Flooring, warranted superior to any worked by hand. Builders will save money by buying their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.
Erie, May 27, 1851. 3

NURSERY LAMPS.—A very convenient and useful article in the sick room and nursery, for sale by
Erie, Sept. 6. J. H BURTON & CO.

Leath r and Shoe Findings!

J. H. FULLERTON has in store and offers for sale

1000	sides Spanish Sole Leather
1000	" Slaughter "
1000	" Upper "
100	dozen Jersey Calfskins,
100	" Country "
100	" French "
100	" Black and Fancy Morocco,
100	" Linings and Bindings,
100	" Kipskins,
100	" Splits,
100	" Enamelled and Patent Leathers,

Also—Lasts, Boot Trees, Clamps, and every article kept Shoemaker's Tools and Findings. August 9.

LIVER COMPLAINT

JAUNDIC, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullnes, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE

No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston *Bee,*

The Editor said, Dec. 22.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint by the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and spell, and can be used by *persons* with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Scott's Weekly, one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 25:

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters,* manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mankind to twenty have an injurious effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect, any virtue of it. Ladies who wish for medicines the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

Dr. De Laney's Female Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by females embracing most of the gentility and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merits. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box,) though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so active are they.

☞ Price $1 per box. they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the Union.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their case may appear, or whatever their disease may be, or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing. He promises to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure for life.

☞ The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his office, at the rooms, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record, are for inspection at the Dispensary, all which are by his medicines.

Remember 64 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffalo, March 8, 1851. 1y43

Erie Livery Stable.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they still continue the Livery business at their old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all description may be found at all times ready for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call. MARTIN & BRIGGS,
Erie, June 14, 1851. tf8.

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Ana. Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Parker's *Juvenile Philosophy,*
do. First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
do. School Compedium of Nat. Philosophy,
Clark's Elements of Drawing.